INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XXII NO. 304 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

King George's X'mas Message To India

Come Out Of Drawing-Room & Get Down To Masses

Kamaladevi Discusses Problems For Women's Conference

PROPERTY RIGHTS OR POVERTY PROBLEM?

Economic Factors That Face Village Uplift Work

Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya arrived in Bombay by the Poona Fast Passenger on Tuesday afternoon 'en route' to Karachi where she will attend the All-India Women's Conference which meets on the 29th instant. This is the first time that she attends the Conference after the lapse of about five years. She was, prior to her active participation in the Civil Disobedience movement and prominently associated with this premier organisation of Indian womanhood. She was its secretary before she was arrested in 1930 in connection with civil disobedience. After that she has not had the opportunity to attend the annual conferences of this organisation. In an interview with a "Chronicle" representative Srimati Kamaladevi discussed some of the most pressing problems that the Conference can no longer ignore if it has to live up to its name and the objects with which it was founded.

SYMBOL OF HOPE.

"The Women's Conference stands as the symbol of the rising consciousness of the women of India and the hope of their future. And as such we take it that it speaks for the general mass of Indian women," she said. But, "does it in reality? Has it really touched the vital problems that face the average women of our country?" she asked and proceeded to answer the questions herself: "We have grown so used to the intelligentsia, which in our country is in a hopelessly miscropic minority, voicing national grievances and seeking remedies," she said.

"We rarely bother ourselves to find out whether these demands and solutions have any intimate co-relation with the mass of people on whose behalf they are advanced. But it does not need very much discernment to become conscious of the obvious fact that the intelligentsia of a country, especially when it is drawn from a particular section and class, usually has very little contact with the masses, and is not in a position to be keenly alive to their needs and grievances. This gives most of our organizations a sense of unreality. They no doubt speak in the name of the people but they have no means of direct contact with them because of the very nature of their composition. They are mostly city-born, city-bred and very seldom travel beyond the moffusil towns.

THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY.

Now let us take the most pressing problems that confront our women—the women who from over 90 per cent of the female population of India and who live a dumb, grinding existence, lost in the oblivion of lonely villages, the sad-eyed unknown, weary-limbed, forgotten women. The grimmest of all the problems which faces them is the problem of poverty. The highest right of a human individual is the right to live and these millions of our sisters are cruelly and deliberately denied that right "Poverty is a very small, simple word around which interested parties have woven glorious coloured halos. It has been made almost a virtue, not out of necessity but because it serves the unholy purpose of those who do not themselves find it profitable to practice this meritorious quality. But this simple word holds within its cavernous bosom untold horrors.

THOSE PROPERTYLESS WOMEN?

Poverty is thus the main problem which faces the large majority of the women, not the lack of property rights. They bring forth children who have no other prospect except a long unending life of grinding misery, starvation and humiliation. Those of us who are busy fighting for property rights rarely remember the millions of propertyless women. Of what avail to them the model schools in cities when they are yet lost in the darkness of ignorance and illiteracy? Why talk of faulty education when there is no education for them? Of what avail is legal act to inherit when they have nothing to inherit? Or what they possess hardly feeds them? The average per head of cultivated land in India is 2.9 acres and this has to feed on an average at least 5 souls that comprise a family. The excess population on the land is 710 lacs, a most appalling figure! When we agitate ourselves over our right we think only in terms of the small middle-class who have no other contact with land except deriving an income from it on somebodyelse's labour.'

NOT SO SIMPLE

Srimati Kamaladevi continued: Along with a good many other good intentioned groups, the Women's Conference may also believe that this state of affairs can be met by encouraging indigenous industries, particularly in the villages. But the solution is not so simple as it seems. The economic life of not only a country but the whole world is a closely woven unit and unless there are co-ordinated efforts all round, the effort is either abortive, as for instance the magnificent experiment of President Roosevelt in America, or only a mild palliative that will go but only a short way. For any general economic regeneration, every department must be brought into a unified planned control. No industry is possible without credit and market. The former is to-day mostly in the hands of the foreign bankers at whose mercy Indian industries are placed. They have to-day anything between 70 to 80 crores of Indian money in their hands. Closely linked with it is foreign Insurance, which eats up over 13 crores. It is hard to get these foreign banks to advance credit unless the client ties himself down to a foreign insurance and foreign shipping firm.

As for marketing facilites, we have none worth the name, for, co-operative organisations are sadly missing. Even our raw products have been badly hit and to

(Continued on page 14.)

Mir Shukhrulla, the well-known Congressman of Maharashtra who died at Jalgaon last week.

ENCROACHMENT BY ITALY'S FORCES

Abyssinia's Protest To League

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 25.

The Italians are constructing a motor road from Radir to Ado and Guerlogubi, described as Abyssinian territory and recently occupied Afdub, according to an Abyssinian official statement which adds that Italian aeroplanes are continually flying over the Abyssinian forces at Guerlogubi.

The Italian Legation, on the other hand, deny the knowledge of ay Italian troops in Abyssinian territory.

Abyssinia despatched another protest to League.—Reuter.

RAILWAY TICKETS BEYOND GERMAN FRONTIER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Dec. 25.

The Currency Control Department is again permitting The sale in Germany of railway tickets for destinations beyond the German frontiers.

STOP PRESS.

BODYLINE BOWLING.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ADELAIDE, Dec. 25.

The Board of Control have received from the Notts Club a cable reported to concern to Voce's alleged bodyline bowling against Australians at Nottingham. Jeanes, the Secretary of the Board, says that the text of the letter was not to be released prior to the Board's meeting on December 28. It is rumoured here that Woodfull has received a similar cable, the text of which is reported to contain an apology for bodyline bowling at Notts match.

GREAT FAMILY OF EMPIRE

Hopes Indians May Realise & Value Their Place In Its Unity

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Christmas Day weather was not of seasonable nature except at Dalwhinnie, Scotland, where it snowed. In London and South-eastern England there was a slight drizzle, but rain fell heavily in the west. Many holiday-makers defied the weather. Railways were busy, all main lines reporting heavy holiday traffic, but chiefly it was a home festival and a great majority of people heard the King's broadcast message at their own firesides.

His Majesty spoke from his private study in Sandringham while the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and other members of the Royal Family heard his voice from the adjacent room through a loud-speaker. The King's voice was clear and distinct and it was remarked that His Majesty this year delivered a message without hesitation and without once coughing or clearing the throat.

The King broadcasting his Christmas greetings to the Empire from Sandringham, hoped were listeners were bound to him and one another by the spirit of one great family. His Majesty referred to the impression on him and the Queen of the manifestation of this spirit at the time of the marriage of the Duke of Kent. The King referred to the international and national anxieties and said he was convinced that if we met them in the spirit of one family we should overcome them "for then private and party interests will be controlled by the care for the whole of the community".

In his special greeting to the Dominions, the King said: "Through them the family has become a fellowship of free nations and they have carried into their own homes the memories and traditions of their mother country. With them I bear in my heart to-day the peoples of my far distant colonies."

In his earnest remarks to the peoples of India the King said: "Let my voice bring assurance of my constant care for them and my desire that they too may ever more fully realise and value their own place in the unity of the one family. If I may be regarded as in some true sense as the head of the great and widespread family, this would be a full reward for the long and sometimes anxious labours of my reign of well-nigh 25 years."

The King concluded by wishing a happy Christmas and commending all the listeners to the Almighty.—

ROUND WORLD NON-STOP FLIGHT

Australia Air Race Prizemen Will Do 17,000 Miles

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.

Clyde Pangborn is preparing plans for a round the world nonstop flight with Roscoe Turner, his companion in the England-Melbourne air race in which they were awarded the second prize in the speed contest. The starting point will be San Diego and the plans entail a 17,000 mile flight over New York, London, Moscow and China. The hardest portion of the journey, it is considered, will be from Siberia back to San Diego.

Turner has just concluded the record-breaking flight from Los Angeles to Seattle.

SARDAR TO VISIT BROACH DIST.

Programme Fixed: Talks With Workers

(From A Correspondent).

BROACH, Dec. 25.

The following is the programme of Sardar Vallabhbhai's tour in Broach district in order to acquaint himself with the condition of peasants:—

Dec. 27: (Thursday) 8-20 a.m. arrival at Broach station; 11-0 a.m., reception in Jambusar; 12-30 p.m. talks with workers of Jambusar, Amod and Vagra Talukas; 1-30 p.m. public meeting in Jambusar; 5-30 p.m. public meeting in Kareli.

Dec. 28: (Friday): 8 a.m. meeting at Bojadra;: 9 a.m. arrival at Amod; 4 p.m. talks with workers of Broach, Ankleshwar, and Hansot talukas; 6 p.m. public meeting at the Broach Tower maidan.

Dec. 29: (Saturday): departure.

X'MAS IN HEAT WAVE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WELLINGTON, Dec. 25.

New Zealand spent Christmas Day in heat wave temperature of over 80 in the shade. There was a general exodus to the seaside and mountains by motorcars, railways and steamers. The Duke of Gloucester, after attending to the divine service at the Cathedral in Auckland and partaking holy communion, spent most of the day in open air. He motored to the West coast bathing resort, Piha and joined surfbathers for an hour after which had picnic lunch and sea open air and stayed up late at night to hear the King's broadcast.

Dacoit's Exchange Shots With Police

Three Gangsters Killed But Two Escape

LAHORE, Dec. 25.

A report from Mogg says that in the course of their drive against dacoits, police received information that a gang of absconders were hiding in village Rattian in Fazilka Tehsil and the Assistant Superintendent of Police of Ferozepur with a party of armed police at once proceeded to the spot.

The dacoits who numbered five and were fully-armed opened fire on the police and there was exchange of firing on both sides.

THREE DACOITS SHOT DEAD.

Eventually three dacoits, all of whom were among those who escaped from Faridkot Jail a few months ago were shot dead and the other two escaped.

It will be recalled that towards the end of November there was a similar encounter between a party of police and two armed dacoits who after keeping up firing for two hours and throwing bombs surrendered to the police.—A. P.

Social Control Of Public Services

Congress Socialists Ask City Voters To Vote For Their Rights And Privileges

To mobilise opinion for the Socialist programme which includes, among other things, adult franchise, elimination of Governmental control and municipalisation of the public utility services bearing large profits, already published, a meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party on Tuesday night in the spacious compound near Pheroz Building, Matunga.

An appeal was also made by the speakers to vote for the Socialist candidates after considering their merits on the strength of the programme.

Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi presided at the meeting in the absence of Sjt. V. L. Napoo.

The President at the outset said that Socialism was the order of the day and it was but befitting that the voters should vote for only the Socialist candidates at the coming municipal elections. Although the rolls contained the names of the dead or absentee voters and probably avoided mentioning the names of those who had a right to vote, great care should be taken to prevent any sort of anomalies or manipulation.

CITY'S RENT PROBLEM.

Mr. M. R. Masani, party candidate for the "D" Ward, emphasised the immediate necessity of tackling the rent problem. Although it might be supposed at first that a meagre number of Socialist Councillors in the Corporation would find it difficult or impossible to fight against the odds weighted against them, it should be clearly understood that even those few could raise fundamental questions and put up a strong fight.

Mr. Masani said that efforts should be directed to bring pressure to bear upon the Corporators for bringing forward a Bill to control the rent problem of the type of the Rent Restriction Act that existed before the War and for some time after it.

Thirty to forty thousand of the citizens of Bombay lived in the chawls, said the speaker. The landlords enjoyed the all amenities, while those who paid them were denied those amenities. It should be seen that those who paid the rent enjoyed the amenities.

DUAL CONTROL.

With regard to the dual control of the Bombay Municipality, the speaker said that as long as the purse was controlled by an Executive Officer appointed by the Government, it should be clearly understood that the Government held the general control and the citizens were denied even the rights of local Self-Government.

The speaker concluded with an appeal that the voters should on the merits of the Socialist programme should vote for the party candidates.

FEATURES OF PARTY'S PROGRAMME

Mr. Purushotamdas Tricumdas said that the Congress Socialist Party was the only organised party which had come out with a definite programme. Among the items that the programme outlined by the party for its municipal activity, he would draw particular attention to the elimination of the Governmental control, municipalisation and adult franchise.

Every man or woman above the age of 18 years should have a voice in the affairs of his city. During the last Municipal election there was a party called the Municipal Reformist Party and it would be curious to know that far from introducing or trying to introduce a system of adult francise, when a Bill came before the Corporation for reducing rent from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 and thereby widening the franchise, the Reformist Party voted it down.

Secondly the Socialist Party stood for the elimination of the Government control. It was a well-known fact that whereas the Executive Officer of the Corporation was elected in cities like Calcutta, in Bombay he was being appointed by the Government.

BETTER HOUSING

It was needless to mention, continued the speaker that they stood for the reduction of rents with better housing conditions, better sanitation and better lighting. The dark and dingy rooms rented out mostly by the Municipality and the Improvement Trust were unfit for human habitation. Municipality should see that the rotten state of affairs was put an end to because it was a disgrace to the fair name of Bombay which claimed to be the premier city in India.

Another thing that they would strive for was to municipalise the public utility companies like the B.E.S and Tramway Company, the telephone Co., and the Bombay Gas Co. A look at the balance sheets of these companies showed enormous profits amounting to lacs of rupees which was being distributed in the shape of fat dividends to share holders. Primary education and other equally needful public organisations would be much benefitted, if the control was to be transferred, said the speaker.

The Socialists, concluded Mr. Purushottam, were all Congressmen with a record of work behind them and in addition to that they had a programme. As such they should have preference over others and appealed to one and all to vote for Socialist candidates on their merits.

ESCHEW COMMUNALISM

Mr. J. C. Maitra, candidate for the "F" Ward with Mr. Tricumdas, appealed to the audience to eschew communalism and reactionarism that were rampant on the eve of the Municipal elections. Speaking on the same lines as his predecessors, Mr. Maitra hoped that the voters of that ward would vote "en masse" for the Congress Socialist candidates, in view of the various services they had rendered and the programme they had placed before the bar of public opinion.

The meeting came to a close late at night after a vote of thanks to the chair.

Rs. 1,000
A little thinking will bring a substantial prize for you.
Send your entries for
ATTRACTION COMPETITION
without delay

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted an educated girl, knowing music, for a Nagar Brahman, young man, aged 24, professor of philosophy in a State College. Write to J. C. Jain, Jubelibag, Tardeo, Bombay. (3432).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Locomotive Fitters (Erecting): Boring Operators, Graduates with Persian. Apply personally Asiatic Service Bureau, fourth floor, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. (3444).

Wanted for Bhatia General Hospital an M.B.B.S. Pay Rs. 75 p.m. with lodging and boarding. Apply Honorary Secretary, Mathew Road, Bombay No. 4. (3443).

Wanted—An experienced Lady, who can teach Hindi, English and Music (Harmonium) well. Apply personally: Nikaram Parmanand, Johri Mansion, Bombay 2. (3445).

Wanted—Branch Secretaries, Lady Supdtts. and Supdtts. up to Rs. 250 monthly. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (3441)

Wanted young Anglo-Indian Lady Canvasser of good appearance, with respectable connections for American Pearl Jewellery—on Commission basis. Apply Shivrao, Farekh House, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4. (R3431).

Applications, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, are invited for two posts of Hon. Lady Doctors (Obstetrician & Gynaecologist) with higher qualifications, Indian or Foreign, on an honorarium of Rs. 150 p.m. so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Management, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital & Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on or before the 5th January, 1935. The candidates should state their nationality, age, experience if any and appointments held. The appointment will be for a period of three years in the first instance with two month's notice on either side (9362).

Wanted an Astrologer, well-equipped in English with any vernacular. Write your experience to: J. M. Pandit, Deolali. (3425).

Wanted an experienced and capable Folding Overseer (Fancy lines) for local Cotton Mills. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9400, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an F.R.C.S.(England) as Medical Officer, Parekh Dispensary, Surat on Rs. 300—10—350 plus Rs. 30 House Rent p.m. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials to the Chief Officer, Borough Municipality, Surat before 10-1-1935. (9328)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

50. EDUCATIONAL.

Ambitious Students are invited to join the Panjab Matriculation guarantee course on or before the 30th of November when the admissions for the same will be closed. Senior Cambridge a passport to all Universities Indian and foreign. Classes for July examinations will commence on the 1st of December. Apply: Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

We will purchase whole editions of books of educational value, written by noted writers. Apply Box No 3442, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Gentleman of culture and good credit requires loan of Rs. 3,000 on pro-note. Can convince of ample security. Will repay Rs. 200 monthly. Write to Box No. 3433, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted energetic agents on easy cash security. Liberal Salary & Commission offered. Apply to:—Suryah Tea Supply Company, Main Road, Mettupalayam. (3440)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golved	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavatam, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Butter—Pure, wholesome, without any adulteration made in the cleanest way under hygienic conditions at 14 Ans. a lb. to be had from Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute, Hughes Rd. (3386).

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly, low price, propaganda, not profiteering. RIGHT AGENCY, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (3122)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the purchase of the following Property, situated at Cadel Road, Mahim:—

(1) The two buildings known as The Kastoorchand Mill Bungalows, facing the Mahim Bay. Each Bungalow consists of six flats and all the twelve flats are let at present at an aggregate monthly rental of Rs. 1,360/- or Rs. 16.320/- per annum.

(2) Land, admeasuring approximately 10,844 square yards adjacent to the Bungalows with a considerable frontage on Cadel Road. The land is Pension and Tax Tenure, annual land rent Rs. 14-6-8, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 377 (Mahim Division).

The Terms for tendering are:—

(a) All Tenders must be in by 15th January, 1935.

(b) A cheque drawn in favour of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., for 10 per cent by way of deposit must be included with each Tender, the balance to be paid on completion.

(c) A Tender once submitted cannot be withdrawn on any grounds whatsoever and will be binding upon the Tenderer upto 31st January, 1935.

(d) The buildings and land will be sold as a whole, not separately.

(e) The buyer must bear his own legal expenses and also all stamp charges.

(f) The Trustees for the Debenture Holders do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

For and on behalf of The Trustees for the Debenture Holders of The Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation).

For W. H Brady & Co., Ltd.,
JOSEPH KAY,
Managing Director,
Managers.
9375

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD

The following quantities of sandalwood, more or less, will be sold by public auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

	Approximate quantity in tons.	Place of sale	Date of sale.
MADRAS SANDALWOOD	410	Tirupattur	3-2-1935
MADRAS SANDALWOOD	160	Satyamangalam	11-2-1935

NOTE:—Satyamangalam is 43 miles by road from Coimbatore Railway station on the S.I. Ry. Tirupattur is a railway station on the S.I. Ry.

For terms and details of classwar quantities apply as under:—
For Satyamangalam sale, to:—District Forest Officer, Coimbatore North, Coimbatore.
For Tirupattur sale, to:—District Forest Officer, Vellore West, Tirupattur.

Coimbatore,
Dated 18th December, 1934
9424

F. R. MADAN,
Conservator of Forests,
Coimbatore Circle.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

POSTPONEMENT OF DATE FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the date fixed for the conferring of degrees has been POSTPONED from Saturday, the 26th January, 1935, at 3-30 p.m., to FRIDAY, the 15th February 1935, at 1 p.m. and consequently, Saturday, the 26th January, 1935, has been fixed as the last date for the acceptance by the Registrar of applications for admission to degrees.

Candidates for degrees are required to put on their proper academic costume and take their seats in the Convocation Hall by 12-15 p.m. The distribution of diplomas will begin at 12-20 p.m. Candidates are requested to observe silence and keep to their seats until they are called up for being presented to the Vice-Chancellor with a view to their admission to degrees.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.
Bombay, 20th December, 1934.
9404

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Sale of Sandalwood.

Mercara, the 15th December, 1934.

176 tons, more or less, of cleaned sandalwood will be sold by Public Auction at Fraserpet Koti on MONDAY, the 4th February, 1935, at 1 p.m.

For further particulars please apply to the CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Coorg, Mercara.
9419

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & Co.

THIS MORNING AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) GRAND AUCTION SALE of furniture, Piano, Safes, Binoculars, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, motor car, etc., at Dina Building, opp. Marine Lines Station. Auctioneers, D. MISTRY & Co., Tel. No. 22807.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF MODERN STYLE AND JACOBEAN FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Sethna House, Carmichael Road, off Peddar Road, very handsome household modern and Jacobean furniture such as large sliding dining table, Jacobean chairs, and sideboard, modern style drawing room suites, centre table, book-stand, corner book-case, tables, Diwan round shape twin bedsteads with box mattresses, round shape mirror almyrahs, lady's triple mirror dressing table, chests of drawers, teapoys, writing desks, linen, cupboards, easy and low chairs, cane furniture, verandah furniture, etc.

The property of R. K. Nehru Esq., I.C.S. Asst. Collector, Bombay and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY
TO LAUGH TO HEART'S CONTENT——
Prof. GHODKE
The Great Mimic of Maharashtra, Gives his Farewell Performance
at
VICTORIA THEATRE
PLAY HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT:—— AT 8-30 P. M.
All Bombay appreciated the talents of Prof. GHODKE! HAVE YOUR TURN TO-DAY!
The Programme includes:——
SWEET VOCAL MUSIC
by
GAYAN-KOKEELA
PRAMILABAI
and
CLASSICAL DANCES
by
Miss SHEELPRABHA
Rates of Admission: Rs. 2-4, 1-12, 1-2, 14 Annas, 8 Annas, 7 Annas and 4 Annas.
Ladies Class 4 Annas.
Booking at the Theatre.
Do Not Miss This Great Treat!!
2 SHOWS at DAMODAR HALL PAREL.
SAT. 29th Dec. at 9-30 P.M.
SUN. 30th Dec. at 9-30 P.M.

Dolti Naiya
The Picture that is the Best Entertainment for these CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
AMBIKA MOVIETONE'S
SUPER SOCIAL
Featuring:—
BHAGWANDAS, SUNDARI, MIRA, AMRITLAL, SOHONI
IN
2nd GLORIOUS WEEK
AT
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
Matinee to-day at 3 P.M.

YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE
2 GREAT MUSICALS 2
IN
1 SHOW 1
TO-DAY AT 10 A.M. ONLY
"ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT"
with
EVELYN LAYE & JOHN BOLES
and
"THE LOTTERY BRIDE"
with
JEANETTE MACDONALD
JOHN GARRICK
The CARLTON
(Lamington Road.)

TO-DAY THIS WEEK
A social story that lays bare the cancer the gangrain the Hindu Society.
Samaj-ki-Bhul
She was sacrificed at the altar of custom which proves a bane to the Hindu Society
Featuring:
Miss DULARI, JILLOO, GAZNAVI, JAMSHEDJI
With
Miss LALITA, SAYED AHMED, ABDUL and others
Director: HOMI MASTER
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

'To-day'
The Special Picture made for Christmas-DAYS.
The Story Crammed with
LOVE
HOPE
GLORY
FAITH
BEAUTY
WEALTH
Etc.
Director
Mr. Chowdhary
Featuring:—
JAL MERCHANT
and SHANTA KUMARI
ROXY Talkies
Girgaum, Opera House
TIME:—DAILY SHOW AT 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on at., Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 p.m

KOHINOOR
CINEMA
DADAR (B.B.)
From Wed. 26th To Sat. 29th Dec.
For FOUR DAYS Only !

Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 P.M.
Matinee To-day and on Saturday at 2-30 P.M.

The last chance to See and Hear the Much-liked TAMIL TALKIE
PAVALKODI
ONLY AT 11-30 A.M. TO-DAY!
From SUNDAY, the 30th Dec. Our New Year Attraction.
QUEEN CHRISTIANA
Featuring:—
GRETA GARBO and JOHN GILBERT.

An Insurance against Nervous and Physical Debility and An Assurance of Healthiness
THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS Rupee one per tin of (32 pills).
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar, Kathiawar,
Bombay Office:—
KALBADEVI ROAD.

N. Y. K. LINE
PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY

	SINGLE Cabin £	SINGLE Tourist £	RETURN Cabin £	RETURN Tourist £
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	18
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

S'FRANCISCO & L'ANGELES
Cabin & 1st dl 409 | Cabin T'st & 2nd dl 338 | T'st 255 dl 208
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
Cabin Dl 358 | Tourist Dl 204
AROUND-THE-WORLD
BOMBAY-JAPAN-AMERICA-EUROPE-COLOMBO-BOMBAY.
1st £159-10 to 179; Cabin £149-10 to 169
2nd £113. 0 to 119. T'st £103 to 107
Through Rates Bombay/Europe via Far East & America will be quoted on application.
PASSAGE RATES FROM COLOMBO

	1st class	2nd class
Marseilles	£64,61,52	£40,37,35
London	£69,66,57	£44,41,38

Reduced students rates (3rd class) to Marseilles & London, also various other rates will be quoted on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Rd., Bombay.
Phone No. 22041. Telegrams: "YUSEN"

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Rate of Subscriptions
DAILY EDITION
ONE YEAR
Local. Rs. 20-0 ... Mofussil. Rs. 25-0
SIX MONTHS
Rs. 11-0 ... Rs. 13-0
THREE MONTHS
Rs. 6-0 ... Rs. 7-0
ONE MONTH
Rs. 2-4 ... Rs. 2-8
Subscription To Foreign Countries
Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION
YEARLY
Local. Rs. 4-0 ... Mofussil. Rs. 5-0
HALF-YEARLY
Rs. 2-8 ... Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN
YEARLY ... Rs. 10
HALF-YEARLY ... Rs. 6

Payment Strictly in Advance
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

For more than a century medical men have recommended

Dr. JENNERS LOZENGES for INDIGESTION

For well over one hundred years Dr. Jenner's Lozenges have enjoyed the confidence of doctors and specialists, who have prescribed them to sufferers from indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred complaints. Millions of men and women have reason to be grateful for the century-old formula of Dr. Jenner, which has brought them relief from all the distressing symptoms of digestive trouble, heartburn, acidity, palpitation, dizziness, nausea and pain.

YOU can experience the same relief at once by taking Dr. Jenner Brand Lozenges. Get a box to-day.

Dr Jenner

Dr. Edward Jenner 1749-1823

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents:—WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay; CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay; and FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta. *Compounded in the Laboratories of:—*

SAVORY & MOORE LTD., *Chemists to The King,* 143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON ENGLAND

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLOR

A REMARKABLE REMEDY FOR

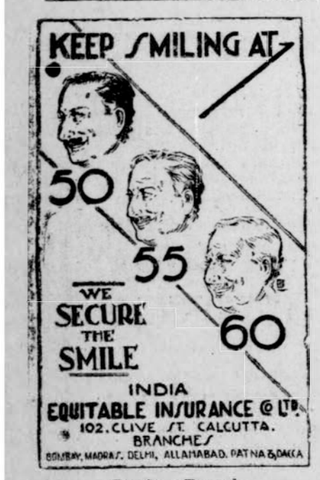
ASTHMA

Relieves Bronchial Spasms

Efficacious IN WHOOPING COUGH, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, RESPIRATORY PARALYSIS, HAY FEVER, ETC.

BENGAL CHEMICAL: CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents:— ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.



Bombay Branch:
COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The New Asiatic

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FOR

SERVICE SECURITY SAFETY

Applications for Agency are invited from respectable persons of position and influence on Liberal Terms.

Bombay Branch:—
JEHANGIR WADIA BLDG., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Managing Agents:—
BIRLA BROS., LTD.
Head Office—Subzi Mandi—DELHI.

Dictatorships Revoke Victories

Irish Feminist Surveys Position Of Women In Europe

War and revolution emancipated women in the belligerent countries of Europe, but where dictatorships have been set up, all that they gained has been revoked. German women, enfranchised like their Austrian sisters and made eligible for parliament, have lost all they had won, as a result of the dictatorship set up by Hitler, and in Italy Fascism has kept them under the masculine thumb.

Spanish women were admitted overnight to complete equality, at least, theoretically. But the results of their vote have demonstrated that too sudden a victory may defeat its purpose, and Spanish women still have to serve their political apprenticeship.

These were some of the observations made by Mrs. H. Sheehy Skeffington, Irish feminist, writer and political worker, in addressing the Canadian Alliance for Women's Vote in Quebec, Mrs. Ekeffington, surveyed the European field from the feminist point of view, says the "Montreal Gazette."

In many countries where women have fought for and obtained the vote, they now find themselves with a useless tool. Democratic institutions having proved unable to cure the world of its ills, several nations have voluntarily abandoned universal suffrage or else have reduced it to a farce, as in the recent plebiscite of Hitler, said Mrs. Skeffington.

In Belgium, women may not vote but may be candidates for election. There is one woman deputy, representing the Socialist and pacifist elements. In this country as in France, women's enfranchisement has been retarded by the fear on the part of the Socialists that their vote might be influenced by the Church, said Mrs. Skeffington.

The Scandinavian countries, neutral during the war, have always been generous to their women, who have long been on an equal footing.

Woman has made herself a place in business, industry and the professions; she has always had a place in the arts, literature and the theatre. But the industrial system exploits woman, said Mrs. Skeffington. If man is a "wage slave" then woman is a slave of a slave she commented.

BIG PRICES PAID FOR RARE EDITIONS

Seventeenth Century Folio Of Shakespeare Fetches £250 At Sotherby's

LONDON, Dec. 11. (By Mail).

After keen bidding, £250 was paid at Sotherby's book sale for a second folio Shakespeare.

The volume was printed in 1632 and was bound in the 18th century.

Another work to receive a high price at the same sale was a first edition of Defoe's "Moll Flanders". It brought £200.

John Webster's "Tragedy of the Duchess of Malfy" (1623) was bought for £55 by Dr. Rosenbach for America.

This was the first English play to give the names of the actors with their characters.

"India Will Respond", Says Burdwan In Ecstatic Approval

LONDON, Dec. 11. (By Mail).

Strong approval of the Select Committee's report on India was expressed by the Maharaja of Burdwan, at the annual dinner of the United Wards' Club of the City of London.

"You have given to India your best in the past," he said, addressing himself particularly to business men. "Go on giving that, and I am sure that the Indian Princes, and those of us with a stake in British India, will do our level best to see that India responds.

"I sincerely hope that with British co-operation, with British good fellowship, the future of India may be a bright one. Please God she may continue to be a loyal partner in the Commonwealth of British Nation!"

He was gratified that many of the dangerous points he had noticed at the first reading of the White Paper, had been dealt with admirably by the Select Committee.

The extension of the hand of friendship by the Mother Country, he concluded, will open out a new vista which despite the activities of the Indian National Congress, could only lead to progress in the British connection.

The Maharaja's speech was in reply to a toast of "The British Empire" proposed by the Earl of Lytton.

The Earl had asked those present to drink to the Empire in general and to India in particular.

In some quarters, he said, the policy of the Select Committee has been referred to as a policy of surrender.

"Well, so it is," he declared. "But not in the sense in which the phrase is often used.

"In return for what we surrender we hope to gain something valuable. By surrendering the pride of domination we hope to secure the privilege of friendship."

Late Mr. Vishnu S. Dhapre

(From A Correspondent.)
Umbergaon, Dec. 21.

Mr. V. S. Dhapre, aged 51, died of pneumonia on 20th instant. He was a landlord of Thana district, and was Secretary of Devrukha Brahmin Co-operative Credit Bank, Ltd. for more than 15 years of two other societies also. He was chairman of Khatalwada Village Co-operative Society and Member of the Taluka Local Board. He was once "Sarpanch" of Khattalwada Village Grampanchayat.

PRINCE OF WALES APPEARS IN GLASSES

Give Him Serious Look And Make Him Appear Older

LONDON, Dec. 14. (By Mail).

The Prince of Wales has appeared in public for the first time in glasses.

It was at a meeting in the Mansion House of the League of Mercy, of which he is President.

They were horn-rimmed glasses with large, round, curved lenses.

They gave him a serious look, and, although they suited him, they made him look somewhat older.

It was stated that his sight is excellent, and that he only wears glasses as an aid for reading.

At the meeting the Prince had to refer to his notes at frequent intervals.

SOVIET AUTO OUTPUT GROWING

50,000 Cars And 73,300 Tractors Manufactured In Ten Months

Fiftyseven thousand automobiles and 73,300 tractors were manufactured in the Soviet Union during the first 10 months of 1934.

In 1930 only 8,500 automobiles, for the most part assembled from parts imported from abroad, and 12,800 tractors were produced. Since that time the spurt has been so rapid that in 1932 Russia took first place in world tractor output.

Most of 1934's tractors are destined for Soviet agricultural machinery stations to help the collectives in harvesting wheat. There are now 3,500 such machinery stations serving as depots for the collectives.

In automobile output Russia is far behind the United States, but judging from the ambitious plans for the expansion of present plants and for the creation of new ones, it may not be long before it will overtake America in this field.

New plants are to be established at Ufa, Stalingrad and Samara, the first two to produce 100,000 three-ton trucks each, and the last to produce 25,000 five-ton trucks. The enlarged Gorki plant is expected to turn out 300,000 automobiles a year.

Shraddhanand Anniversary At Ghatkopar

(From Our Correspondent.)
Ghatkopar, Dec. 25.

Under the auspices of the local Hindu Sabha the eighth anniversary of the late Swami Shraddhanand will be celebrated on Wednesday (26th instant) on which day eight years ago the Sabha was founded, following the death of the great leader of the Punjab.

A public meeting of the residents of Ghatkopar is convened for that day at 8-30 p.m. in the Vyayamshala Hall, when Mr. Nagindas T. Master and other Hindu leaders will address the gathering.

ARCHBISHOP DEFINES LEISURE

If you have money in your pocket and no work to do, it is called leisure; but if you have no money and no work to do it is called unemployment, said Dr. Temple, Archbishop of York, at Newcastle Diocesan Conference in mail week.

A redistribution in the hours of work and the hours of unoccupied time so that everybody had some of both was not in itself impossible, he said, but it was extremely difficult.

He did not believe that such a redistribution of hours could be made on any large scale in one country acting alone.

International competition would render it impossible unless the nations were willing to take their place in the family of nations arranged for their common interests.

PROSECUTION OF BENGALI YOUTHS

Charged With Conspiracy To Overthrow Govt.

CHINSURAH. (By Mail.)

The hearing was resumed yesterday by Mr. K. B. Mallik, Special Magistrate, at Chinsurah, of the case in which eleven Bengali youths arrested in Hooghly district and various other parts of the country, are being prosecuted on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the Government in British India, smuggling of arms and committing dacoities.

Continuing, the approver said that probably early in 1932 Nitai Jana gave him a pistol. About eight months later he handed over to him a revolver (which was, however, out of order), about two dozens of dynamite sticks and nine coils of fuse wire which were subsequently taken away. Nitai took him to a bustee in Mechuabazar for ammunition.

ANOTHER APPROVER

At this stage another accused agreed to become an approver and he was removed beyond the hearing of the first.

The first approver continued that in June, 1933, a dacoity in Baldyabati was planned. During the raid two murders were committed, the victims being Nanda Kumar and his mother. The approver was arrested on September 2, 1934, and confessed his guilt.

The second approver, on being examined, said that he left school during the civil disobedience movement in 1930. He knew Sailen Biswas and Sripati Biswas. He and two others went to Jaladhar's house at Isapur on the other side of the river prior to proceeding to Contai for salt preparation. Nitai and Sudha met them there and following the stories told by them about Russia Ireland and other countries, the approver was convinced that violence must be resorted to for freeing India. Nitai said that arms and ammunition might be had from Jyotishchandra Ghose and Bipin Bihari Ganguli. It was also suggested that mail robberies and dacoities should be committed for collecting money which would be utilised for purchasing fire arms. It was also proposed that a branch of the secret society should be established at Baidyabati.

The further hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

SUB-INSPECTOR SUSPENDED

Sequel To Conviction For Wrongful Arrest

AMRITSAR, (By Mail).

Assistant Sub-Inspector Malik Mumtaz Ali of the local Police, who was until recently posted at the Lopoki Police Station and who was convicted by Rai Sahib Lala Izzat Rai, Additional District Magistrate, on a charge of wrongful arrest and detention of a villager, Hazara Singh, in connection with the investigation of a criminal case, was suspended by Superintendent of Police, following his conviction.

Infant Mortality In B. & O. Increases

PATNA, (By Mail.)

There was an increase in the rate of infant mortality from 128.8 to 135.2 per thousand on the basis of actual births recorded. This clearly indicates the urgent need of maternity work being taken up in greater earnest by the local bodies throughout the province. Although most district boards and municipalities appear to recognise the importance of this problem, its magnitude is so great that, unless the present rate of progress is accelerated many years must elapse before the incidence of mortality among infants is reduced to a reasonably low level. Thus says the report of Major S. L. Mitra, I. M. S., Director of Public Health Bihar and Orissa, in his annual report for the year 1933.

The deaths from small-pox rose from 3,028 in 1931 to 16,466 in 1932, and to 42,674 in 1933. The urban areas suffered more from small-pox than the rural areas, and the towns of Gaya, Motihari and Ranchi reported the highest death rates.

Mortality from cholera rose from 9,348 to 17,514, and the death rate from 0.2 to 0.5. Preventive measures against cholera were successful in all important melas and festivals.—A. P.

BUY SAFETY WITH THE ANNAS THAT SLIP AWAY!

THE annas you allow to slip through your fingers can buy comfort and security for your old age. A few annas per day will provide you with a guaranteed trouble-free income commencing at age 45 (or any age you prefer) and payable as long as you live.

Ask the Crown Life Office about the many attractive features of CROWN LIFE Endowment Plans and Life Income Bonds.

Please mention your exact age.

THE CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—12, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Copyrights Reserved.) Tel. Nos. 27041 and 24076

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

Programme For 22nd Session Opening In Calcutta On January 2

Arrangements for holding the twenty-second session of the Indian Science Congress Association in Calcutta are nearing completion.

The session will be opened on January 2 at the Senate Hall by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will also be present. The opening speech of the Viceroy will be broadcast by the Indian State Broadcasting Station. The session will conclude on January 8.

The meetings of the various sections of the Congress in which important scientific papers will be read and discussed will be held in the lecture rooms of the Baker Laboratory, Presidency College, and the Institute of Hygiene.

On January 3, His Excellency Sir John Anderson will entertain the members of the Science Congress at an afternoon party at Government House. On January 4, the University of Calcutta will meet the members at the University College of Science. On January 5, the Mayor of Calcutta will be "At Home" to the members in the grounds of the Indian Museum.

On January 7, the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works will entertain them at their Manicktala Factory and on the same night there will be a dinner in which the members of the local Reception Committee and the members of the Congress will participate.

There will be three public lectures, one on the "Structure of Nucleus" by Professor Venkatesachar of Bangalore on January 3, another on "The Quest for Oil" by Mr. Evans of the Burma Oil Company, and a third on "Chemistry in the Customs Department" by Dr. H. P. Dunnicliff of Lahore. The lectures will be delivered at the Senate Hall at 6 p.m. every day. On Sunday, January 6, different parties of the Science Congress members will visit the Jamshedpur works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Paharpur (archaeological excavations), and Rajmahal Hills (fossil plants.)

On January 7, at 5 p.m. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will inaugurate the National Institute of Science at the Senate Hall. The Baker Laboratory of Presidency College will be the Congress headquarters.

Tarakeswar Debottar Estate

CHINSURAH, (By Mail.)

The District Judge of Hooghly, in sanctioning the supplementary budget of the Tarakeswar debottar estate which has become necessary following [illegible] the Calcutta High Court, directed that strict economy should be observed in managing the property in view of the financial difficulties. The receiver has been directed to submit a report as to the scale of expenditure under several heads during and after the time of the Mahant.—A. P.

"For Your Health's Sake Have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a Day"

Two Reasons for the tremendous popularity of WOLFE'S

It is not only a good beverage but also proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. INSIST UPON the Original and Genuine WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS and refuse worthless imitations.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHEDAM SCHNAPPS

Sole Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

HAJ PILGRIMS' GRIEVANCES

Reduction Of Fares Of All Classes Urged

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held on Saturday night, near the market Dhoka Jamat Khana, under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Lakhani, advocate for the removal of disabilities undergone by the Haj pilgrims every year and for making recommendations to the proper parties on certain matters relating to Haj pilgrimage. The following resolutions were unanimously passed and the president was authorised to send them to the proper places.

(1) This public meeting resolves that the sum of Rs. 178 as fare (including food charges) for a Haj pilgrim, is very excessive. As no attention has been paid to paragraph 135 of the Haj Enquiry Committee's Report of 1930, recommending Rs. 165 as fare (including food charges) for every pilgrim, this meeting draws the attention of the Government of India to the above recommendation of the Haj Enquiry Committee and requests the Government to fix the above rate and put the same in force without delay.

(2) This meeting views with disapproval the accommodation for 100 first class passengers made on board the new vessel S. S. 'Islami', in which the cables on the lower deck have also been treated as those of first class and recommends that the lower deck cabins be treated as second class.

(3) This meeting strongly disapproves the undertaking in writing taken by the agents of the steamship Company from the first class passengers returning from Jedah and sailing in deck, to the effect of waiving their right over the first class return fare and their having no claim upon it henceforth, when in fact that the steamship company is unable to accommodate the first class passenger immediately after Haj, and recommends that the company should return the return first class fare, to the passengers travelling by deck while returning from Haj.

(4) This meeting resolves that the meal charges of Rs. 76 for first class passengers, Rs. 51 for second class passengers, and Rs. 20 for deck passengers are highly excessive and suggests that the following rates be charged. Rs. 50 for first class, Rs. 30 for second class and Rs. 16 for deck class.

(5) This meeting recommends the steamship company to engage the services of lady doctors for treatment of Pardahnasheen ladies on the Haj steamers every year.

Crime Register In Colombo Swells

COLOMBO, Dec. 25.

According to statistics, available here, crime in Colombo is on the increase. Compared with November last year, the figures for this year show an increase.

The cases of violence reported in November last year were 28, while the figure for this year has increased to 36. The cases of burglaries reported in November last year were 18 compared with this year's 26. However, the petty crime figures for this year is 60 compared with 69 of November last year.—United Press.

In Ihata Sujan Singh, of Multan Cantonment, some body fell upon Abdulla, barber, and strangled him to death. The cause of the murder is not yet known.

A largely attended meeting of the people of Tangail was held on Sunday in the Ramesh Hall under the presidency of Mr. Mahim Chandra De. A resolution converting the existing vigilence committee into a Vigilance League was adopted.

Selections For To-Day's Races

Ibrani Should Win Littleton Handicap

(By "SENEX.")

The following are the selections for the Seventh Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Wednesday:—

1ST RACE:—
BULBUL 1
NASSIRWAN 2
AJID 3

2ND RACE:—
HOMER 1
WAABIL 2
ZAKI PASHA 3

3RD RACE:—
AMRITSAR 1
FORAT 2
BARKHAT 3

4TH RACE:—
YOUNG BUCKNELL 1
SHERIYAR 2
BADEN 3

5TH RACE:—
DANDY BRUSH 1
KIRKIBOST 2
ZORAWAR 3

6TH RACE:—
GRAND RAJA 1
BETTY BOOP 2
SLY ABBOT 3

7TH RACE:—
DR. STRABISMUS 1
ON TIME 2
RISQUE 3

8TH RACE:—
IBRANI 1
CAVERN 2
PERMARCH 3

9TH RACE:—
KARAM ALLAH 1
AL HAMIL 2
VERSIAN 3

DAILY DOUBLE

AMRITSAR & GRAND RAJA

What Commons Debate Reveals

"Safeguards Necessary And Adequate In Case Of Emergency"

The Government resolution on India—giving them leave to introduce a Bill on the general lines of the Joint Committee's Report—was carried in the House of Commons by 410 votes to 127. They had asked for an "overwhelming majority," and they have every reason to be satisfied with a result which would have been more overwhelming still if the division lobbies had accurately represented the trend of the three days' discussion. The Labour Opposition, acting apparently on the theory that it is their business to oppose on all occasions, decided in the end to vote with the Conservative malcontents against the main resolution. Yet their own amendment, for which they naturally voted first, simply served to show that they had no alternative policy to offer, and it is significant that their official spokesman only yesterday had made an earnest appeal to India to work the Government scheme. The Liberal Opposition put forward no amendment of their own. They confined their criticism to certain points for experts—notably the question between direct and indirect election—on which Labour itself is clearly divided between expert opinion and party sentiment. Thus the final minority consisted of a curious alliance of half-hearted Labour with that group of Conservative members who have been consistently hostile to the Government's Indian policy, who have tried in vain to mobilize their party organization against it, and whose failure in this enterprise was conspicuously revealed last week. The Queen's Hall meeting was decisive inasmuch as it defied the strength of the opposition in the predominant party to the main structure of the Report. The last three days have placed the whole opposition, Right and Left, in its true perspective in the House of Commons, says "The Times" (London).

CLIMAX OF "GREAT DEBATE"

The division was the climax of a great debate, which never flagged from beginning to end. Sir Samuel Hoare, won the tribute due to indomitable persistence to a temper as unruffled as his outward appearance, and to an encyclopaedic knowledge of his subject. Not that he paraded his knowledge in his speech. To have compressed into the space of little more than an hour so clear a statement of the essentials of a vast and complicated scheme was a Parliamentary performance hardly less remarkable than his long cross-examination in the witness-box. His reputation has grown steadily since he has been in charge of the Indian problem, and no one nowadays would dispute the happy quotation from Clarendon in which Mr. Foot found a parallel when he followed him. But it was a set speech, as was proper to the Secretary of State on such an occasion, and the subsequent debate was all the more valuable for the fact that set speeches were not the rule. It followed the play of argument from side to side. Lord Eustace Percy, for instance, had a conspicuous success on the second day in answering Sir Henry Page Croft, whose case he tore to shreds. Mr. Ormsby-Gore came later with another admirable debating speech: Sir Austen Chamberlain, whose recent intervention in this controversy has been invaluable, poured a friendly final douche on Mr. Churchill's brilliant fireworks. To Mr. Baldwin, as was fitting, fell the last word in a speech for which too little time remained. He also addressed himself strictly to the preceding debate, dealt briefly with the critics one by one, and in particular demolished an attempt to misquote Lord Willingdon in the matter of the Princes' attitude. But he rose to greater heights when he came to defend the democratic system and to expose once more the false analogy between India and Ireland. He understands, as so many do not, that there is no reason to fear unending bitterness in a people which has no long record of foreign oppression. The case of Ireland—or, for the matter of that, of Russia—morbidly conscious of a cruel past, differs altogether from that of India, where history will bear witness, as the Joint Committee have just borne witness that British administration has been capable, just, and beneficent beyond all previous Oriental experience. It is only when the fathers have eaten sour grapes that the children's teeth are set on edge. The one real danger, as Mr. Baldwin sees, is lest a purely paternal Government should arrest the process of growth for which it is itself responsible.

WOLMER AND CHURCHILL

For the rest the Conservative critics were rightly given all, and more than, their share of time, and used it with greater restraint and more attempt at serious reasoning than in most of their recent public demonstrations. Lord Wolmer by common consent was the most effective of them and Mr. Churchill the most amusing. Nor can official Labour complain of any lack of opportunity to put forward a view which, in so far as it assumed any concrete form at all, was in effect a policy of prompt and total abdication. Mr. Morgan Jones's plea that full power should be placed at once in the hands of the illiterate masses (over whom Mr. Churchill also shed a tear) was not unfairly described by a later speaker as "sob-stuff"; and Colonel Spender-Clay went on, as he often does, to play the part of the typical English jury when he gave his verdict for the Government scheme on the grounds that no other seemed so well calculated to succeed and that it was put forward by men whose opinion he valued. The probability that so commonsense a conclusion was shared by many honest members may well explain the attitude of the House of Commons throughout the debate. It was always interested, but never excited. Much of the subject was recognized as matter for those who had devoted years of thought to it rather than for those who came fresh to the Report. The importance of the distant Indian audience was never forgotten—even in most cases by the critics. There was an obvious desire to hear both sides on every controversial point, but on question at any time of a close division.

Nevertheless a debate of this character, however inevitable the outcome, shows the House of Commons at its best and most useful. By the end of it the main features of the Government's Indian policy—the whole connected case for Provincial Autonomy, for the federal system for a responsible Central Government, and for safeguards against a breakdown—must have been impressed beyond any misunderstanding on the mind of every member. The case against them must have impressed itself also—not as a strong one in the aggregate, for the broad argument of the Committee's Report is irresistible, but as bringing into the open all the various anxieties which supporters and opponents of the policy must share alike. No one, of course, can possibly be free from anxieties. The whole difference between the two schools of thought is that the one is prepared to face them while the other would avoid them either by reaction or by surrender. But it is right that they should be exposed, and among them is one to which far less consideration has so far been devoted than it deserves.

"NECESSARY AND ADEQUATE"

That particular anxiety, which will affect all future Governments is that the right men should still be forthcoming from this country to help India forward in her great experiment. The debate in the Commons has shown abundantly that the so-called safeguards—which are really the telescoped conventions of whole centuries of British evolution in self-government—are both necesary and adequate if an emergency should require their use. But everything will depend in the last resort on the accessibility, the tact, the judgment, and the courage of those to whom they are committed. The Governor, to say nothing of the Governor-General, is going to be more important than ever before, and more Governors than ever will be needed. No one, for instance, who heard or read an address delivered last week by Sir Laurie Hammond, himself a former Governor, can be under any illusion about the difficulties and the responsibilities that will attach to the position in future years. To doubt that our race possesses the right men, or that they will volunteer in larger numbers for a nobler service, would be to despair of the whole undertaking to which we have set our hand. But have we yet devised the perfect method of selection? Is our net spread wide enough to take our Governors from the whole range of political and administrative experience wherever it may have been acquired? Above all do we possess safeguards of our own to ensure, as one Government succeeds another, that there will be some sort of continuity in the choice of fit persons to be submitted to the King-Emperor? These questions, no doubt, are not strictly relevant to the immediate purpose of the present debates, but they are vital to the success of the new Constitution of India.

MALARIA EPIDEMIC IN COLOMBO GROWING

Daily Average Death-Rate Increasing By Leaps And Bounds

COLOMBO, Dec. 25.

The malaria epidemic in Colombo is growing worse. No improvement is reported from even outstations and in some areas the epidemic is said to be getting more severe.

Admissions to the General Hospital, Colombo, have been very high during the last few days. The daily average death-rate at this hospital is normally six so that within the past few days it has risen by over 100 per cent on some days and by 200 per cent. on other days.

Treatment centres are being multiplied as far as the area where the epidemic is spreading. There is now scarcely any area in the fever-stricken regions, where quinine is not obtainable within a couple of miles. Arrangements have been made to provide a number of Estate Superintendents, who have offered to treat villagers around their estates, with adequate stocks of quinine free.—United Press.

Ahmedabad Religious Conference

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 24

The seventh session of the Religious Conference will be held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd January 1935 in Ahmedabad. Preparations are in advance in order to make it a success. Gokulurthji Maharaj, the preceptor of Goswamiji, has been selected as President. All those who take interest are cordially invited at Swaminarayan Temple.

Representatives Of Turkey

Mustafa Kemal, Raouf Bey Halide Edib: A Study

M. Mujeeb, B.A. (Oxon), writes in the "Hindustan Times":—

When Raouf Bey was here two years ago somebody expressed in his presence the desire that India would produce a man of the same stamp as Mustafa Kemal. The speaker's intention was perhaps to pay a drawing-room compliment to a distinguished guest, perhaps, he made one of those inane remarks with which people who have nothing particular to say generally begin a conversation. But Raouf Bey was somehow touched to the quick and he replied with an abruptness that was surprising in one so considerate and polite. "Pardon me, only Turkey could have produced Mustafa Kemal." And he was right. But to be quite fair we must add a number of names to that of Mustafa Kemal, names of personalities whom only Turkey could have produced; and among them Raouf Bey and Halide Edib deserve the highest rank.

UNIQUE PERSONALITY

The personality of a representative Turk is, indeed, unique. He combines in himself many qualities of the West and the East and he is linked to both by ties which he himself would find it hard to break. The Russian of pre-war days who turned his face to the West practically lost his cultural identity, his confidence and, therefore, his character. He called himself a European, and it was only necessity that forced him to live in his own country instead of Paris. The imperialistic policy of Russia made him politically and culturally hostile to and contemptuous of everything Asiatic, and though some racial traits which he could neither efface nor conceal counteracted and generally defeated all his zealous attempts to play the European, no Russian after the reforms of Peter the Great willingly called himself an Oriental and an Asiatic. But it has been otherwise with the Turk. His religion, which was always a living influence, bound him to the East. So did his political outlook. Whatever mistakes he might commit he could never create the illusion that he was a European, and, however, he might change his manner of life and raise his standard of comforts and luxury, he could never bring himself to despise the "East." He was forced by the hostility of Western nations and his intimate contact with the East to maintain and develop a personality which could not be called oriental or western; it was just Turkish and could be called nothing else.

CANNOT HATE.

Mustafa Kemal, Raouf Bey and Halide Edib are in their own ways representatives of this purely Turkish type. Raouf Bey is the finest example of the Turkish soldier, modest, gentle, inoffensive, chivalrous and self-denying to a fault; but when roused, hard and inflexible capable of performing miracles of daring, and amazingly reckless and desperate, Halide Edib has translated the same qualities into a different field of life. Normally weak, reserved and unadventurous, loving and respecting home life, she is known to have metamorphosed into a relentless, irresistible and restless personality that goads and guides others forward, apparently making up in spiritual power what she lacks in bodily strength. But she is capable of much more. She has the artists gift of taking in impressions and reproducing them with the vividness and intensity of a personal experience; she has the vision to see both sides of a question, no matter how passionately she may feel about it; and she has in addition—what is rarely given to an artist—the idealism and faith to work devotedly for a cause with a heart innocent of all bitterness and hatred. This is a purely Turkish quality, this ability to fight unto death against an enemy determined to defeat and destroy, and yet keep the heart clean. And this is the most striking feature of Halide Edib's character and personality. She can love passionately and labour ceaselessly and fight without asking for quarter—but she cannot hate.

MAN OF DESTINY

Mustafa Kemal has none of these noble qualities. His courage has, indeed, been an example for the bravest Turkish soldiers, for during some battles in Gallipoli he sat in an exposed position in front of the Turkish trenches and coolly smoked cigarettes while shots flew and the shells burst all around him. But if his daring is phenomenal, so is his callousness; he can think clearly and decide and act with unshakable resolution where one burdened with a conscience and regard for his fellow-beings would inevitably hesitate and lose his nerve; in his own estimation he is one bound to love and serve others, but one whom others must obey and serve; he is the man of destiny, for whom the world was made. He possesses those gifts which would entitle him to dictatorship with unlimited powers over a republic in a crisis; out unfortunately, he can either be a dictator or nothing. He can rule and command, he cannot co-operate. He can save a state, out he cannot breathe life into a body politic. Everything is built on his own character and his own will, and can last only as long as his own life. And then all will have to be built again. For states must live longer than their founders, and a world cannot come to an end because the man of destiny is dead.

IRON NERVE

That Mustafa Kemal's iron nerve saved the Turkish state there can be no doubt. Just a little less of initiative, a little confusion in the plan, a little oversight or delay in coming to a decision or giving an order, and all was lost. No general among the Nationalists could have turned a disastrous defeat into a decisive victory as Mustafa Kemal did. But a Turk of Raouf Bey's or Ghazi Osman Pasha's type would have naturally and cheerfully forgotten all about such an achievement, he would not have asked for a reward, and if a reward were forced upon him, he would have divided it among his staff and his soldiers, keeping for himself only as much as fell to the share of an humble private. Mustafa Kemal, like the selfish headman of a village, has gathered in his own barn the harvest produced by the common labour of the villagers, and he sells the corn at his own price. He has consistently endeavoured to secure for himself all the glory of the national victory, and he has vilified and beaten down all those who might have got some honour even without asking for it.

ALTOGETHER MODERN.

If the self-denying modesty of Raouf Bey, the humanitarian idealism of Halide Edib and the passionate devotion of their people which characterised all the prominent personalities of this short but stirring epic be regarded as truly Turkish, how far is Mustafa Kemal representative of his people? A biographer, inclined to melodrama, has styled Mustafa Kemal the "Grey Wolf" and traced the ancestry of his type to Chenghiz Khan and the lands haunted by the fierce blood-shot eyes and the vicious snarl of the grey wolf. But it is unfair and wrong to connect the modern Turk with the old Tartar. They have nothing in common. And it is a mistake to regard Mustafa Kemal as a reversion to a conquering, savage proto-type. He is assentially Turkish and altogether modern.

SELF-ASSERTIVE.

The fundamental difference between him and Raouf Bey consists in different reaction to an environment. Raouf Bey's generosity and chivalry is innate; it is not a social quality created by certain conditions and disappearing with them. His nature does not change even when he fights for his life or for something dearer still, the honour of his people. The struggle for life and liberty is an ordeal he has gone through and a shallower nature would have collapsed or lost its balance under the terrific strain. But Raouf Bey was not self-assertive before this struggle, he did not become self-assertive after it. He fought desperately in self-defence, he fought for what was noblest, most generous and most chivalrous in his people, he fought for their virtue, their tolerance, their friendliness and love of peace. Mustafa Kemal was egoistic before he joined the struggle—and the conflict made him more egoistic. It crushed in him just those qualities which had been the human virtues and the national weaknesses of the Turk—chivalry tolerance, trustfulness, regard for the stranger and consideration for the neighbour. In a panic the Turk shuffled of these qualities; he even indulged in massacres out of imaginary fears or when he was in real danger. Habitually easy going and trustful, in certain moments he became self-assertive Mustafa Kemal is an embodiment of this frantic self-assertion. He is the Turk fighting for animal existence, aggressive, relentless and fierce, resolved that no cultural or human values shall count against his right to an independent and honourable existence.

TURKS OF THE FUTURE.

But Mustafa Kemal is a real Turk in the fascination cultural ideals exercise over his mind. His temper is that of a Turk hitting out blindly to protect himself; but for mere existence, mere animal delights he has nothing but contempt. So he has Westernised Turkey, with a thoroughness and an assurance that has swept away all hesitations and differences of opinion as worthless litre. But changes in life and in outook achieved through despotic and dogmatic legislation can only be superficial and like all superficialities, they cannot be enduring. Halide Edib and Raouf Bey are also Westernised Turks but their tastes and habits and ideals are innate, their culture is a part of their being. And, therefore, it is they and not the Westernized Turk manufactured by the order of Mustafa Kemal that will remain. Their humanity has stood the test of a hundred bitter racial conflicts, their nationalism has always looked beyond artificial frontiers, their liberalism, tolerance and chivalry is the product of centuries of common life under the shadow of the tabernacles, the churches and the mosques of Istambul. It is they who are the real Turks of the past; it is they who will be the Turks of the future.

Eight To Run In Viceroy's Cup

Higgins Has Three Candidates In Small Field

Messrs. Ardeshir and Bolton's China King, Mr. Edward Esmond's Short Hand, the Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping and Le Commissaire have all been struck out of the race for the Viceroy's Cup on Wednesday next.

Though there will be a further opportunity before Tuesday of withdrawing other candidates, it is not likely that any of the eight now in will be taken out.

Those still in the race are:—
Sir David Ezra's Spenser.
Mr A. C Ardeshir's Ethics.
Prince Aly Khan and Mr. Askuran's Taj Kasra.
Mr Eve's Star of Italy.
Capt Beedham's Birthday Book.
Messrs. Ardeshir and Bolton's Castleton.
The Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev.
H.E the Viceroy's Complet.

It will be noticed that of the above eight Higgins has Ethics, Taj Kasra and Castleton, Robinson has Pougatchev and Complet. Beedham has Birthday Book and Spenser and Hoyt has Star of Italy, the only previous winner of the race in the field.

The Grand Annual, like the hurdle races run up to now, has cut up badly. Of the fifteen originally entered, Alienist, Avanti, Did he do it, Phidias, Fight Fair, Checkley, Lemon Heart, Balmy Prince, Le Commissaire and Town Talk have been taken out, leaving in only Carrey Dennis, Rimmon, Rascal Monk, French Phi and Tetramarte. This is a two mile race.

The Apcar Plate, a 6 furlongs handicap for horses, in class I, will have about seven starters. Play On, Private Seal, Filter, Whoopee and Pougatchev have been struck out. Those still in are Fascicle, Tel-Asur, Chou Rose, Jim Thomas, Quartz II, Largition, and Vamos.

The Curzon Plate

Out of the 23 in the Curzon Plate, (7 furlongs, Class II) thirteen have been struck out—Dinos, Helofalot, Tolerate, Blackelte, Ballybrittas, Saskatoon, Oxtail, Palla, Neddins, Ramillis, Orestis, Dame Herodene and Cargan. The X'mas Plate (6 furlongs, Class III), which had 57 entries, will be in two divisions, Dinan, Archeress, Southern Boy, Cincenne, Ramazan, Dark Cherry, Nature's Gift, Lovely One, Shoops, Maline, Telamark, Ecclesiastic, Provina, Martin Place, and Carry On have been struck out.

The Kesteven Plate, a terms race for classes II and III (one mile) which had 39 entries, should have good field. Sky Echo, Holy Grail, Tolerate, Ballybrittas, Baroda, Bangor, Southern Boy, Plantain, English Mistery, Double Draw, Come Dear, Girdle, Winalittle, Cyperus, Fantassin, Dinan, Adler, Ballylinch, Gabernac, Wenda, Ukraine, and Single Star, leaving the following in: Bayonet, Beautiful, Shot, Golden Times, Dinos, Zarane, Jackmore, Lionet, Maze, High Hill, Ramazan, Katsina, Artful Twinkle, Winking, Miss M, My Kate, Almer, and Dark Sun.—"Statesman."

Safety In Sky Dietary

Food Plays Strange Tricks At Various Heights

What should the aeroplane passenger eat?

More important still, what should he shun? What food and drink may he—be the weather never so "bumpy"—tackle with a light heart?

Aerial matters have recently bulked large in the public imagination. Speed, performance, reliability—these things have been under avid discussion.

But to the Ordinary Traveller, he who knows nought of retractable under-carriages, but stuffs cotton wool in his ears, hopes heartily for the best, and tries to persuade himself that the motion is not a bit like a Channel crossing—to him the matter of diet may become the sad and central fact in a grey-green world.

CALM DAY, BUT

It is all old stuff according to Mr. Thorne, catering manager of Imperial Airways. The little matter of cauliflower, for instance. To Mr. Thorne the cauliflower—aerially speaking—is about as attractive as poison ivy.

"I had it on the menu one day," he said, ruminatively. "A beautiful calm day. No bumps. The cauliflower was simply and attractively cooked. Nothing wrong that I could see."

He paused, then added: "Out of 18 passengers the worst happened to all but one.

"I couldn't believe it. So the next day I took a trip myself, and had cauliflower served again. There were ten of us in the machine. . . . The worst happened to all but two—and I was not one of the two."

"It was the smell, I think. The cauliflower odour is one of several that are definitely dangerous in the air."

COLOUR PLAYS PART

Colour plays a big part in aerial catering, he maintains. Food must be pleasing to the eye. It must also be "simple and clean-looking."

An ideal meal for the queasy is a fresh lettuce and tomato salad. "The combination of red and green forms a perfect colour scheme."

But not mayonnaise. Not only is it rich, but yellow is almost always fatal. Custard is another spreader of woe.

"A nice raw apple is usually safe. Apple tart, on the other hand, is more chancy. Ham is a safe bet—if you take the fat off before serving. Tinned food is very dangerous."

"That worst possible thing of all, and strangely enough, the one thing every body asks for if they feel bad, is black coffee. It is absolutely fatal—the Germans and Dutch agree with me on that."

AIRSICKNESS "INCURABLE"

Alcohol, too, is inadvisable. A "gimlet" (gin and lime juice) is the best form, champagne is good if alcohol must be taken, "but much better not." Soda water should be shunned.

Nothing, says Mr. Thorne, will stop air sickness if you are prove to it. He thinks it is caused by nervousness and is incurable.

Women passengers, he says, keep their colour much better than men, but get "much sicker." Men, on the other hand get "ashen pale" but keep better control of their internal economy.

"I think we might well follow the example of the U.S. airlines and engage attractive stewardesses, for it would obviate at least 75 per cent. of air-sickness.

"People must not be allowed to think flying is a great adventure. If they see only official looking uniforms they get excited—then sick. Some pretty stewardesses chatting easily and cheerfully would soon put them in a better frame of mind."

Food plays strange tricks at various heights. Above 10,000ft. many foods will "go off" in half an hour or less.

At 7,000ft. tongue becomes black, leathery and uneatable. At 2,000ft. thermo-containers with tea, hot milk and other liquid often explode violently.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 5, 1991.
Muslim: Ramzan 18, 1353.
Parsi: Tir 21, 1304
Sunrise: 7h 9m
Sunset: 6h 9m
High Water 3-02 15-05
Low Water: 9-28 20-35

Boxing Day. Public Holiday, Banks closed.

Bombay Races: Seventh Day of Winter Meeting.

THURSDAY, December 27.

S. S 'Rawalpindi" with English mails of December 13 due at 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 29.

Bombay Races: Eighth day of Winter Meeting.

S. S. 'Ranpura' with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

All-India Veterinary Conference. 8th Session, Bombay Veterinary College Compound, Parel, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, December 31.

New Year's Eve: Public Holiday: Banks closed.

TUESDAY, January 1.

New Year's Day: Public Holiday: Banks closed.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Mr. Ebrahim Jaffer is standing as a candidate for the Bombay Municipal Election ('B' Ward) and his symbol is of a "chair."

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An ordinary meeting of the Council of Management of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, December 31 at the office premises.

CHEAP KHADI SHOP

The time of the Cheap Khadi Shop at the Congress House has been fixed as follows:

8-30 to 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) and 2 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

Rates of Khadi have been reduced to anna one per yard.

GERMAN IN HIGH SCHOOLS

A special German course is organised for High School teachers in order to train them for teaching German in High Schools from June 1935.

The German classes for the High School teachers will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at the Ram Mohan English School (Girgaum Back Road, above Bhagwat's Khanawal) from 6-15 to 7-15 p.m. (S. T.). Introduction to German, Immensee (Bilingual Series, Popular Book Depot) are the text-books recommended.

The German Course will begin from Wednesday, January 2.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL—"Cockeyed Cavaliers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Chained" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Cleopatra". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amritmanthan" and Cartoon "Jamhukaka" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. and Matinee at 3 p.m. to-day.
MINERVA—"Maharani". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 2-30 p.m. to-day.
IMPERIAL—"Samaj-ki-Bhul". Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Dolti Naiya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
WEST-END—"Diwani". Time as usual
WELLINGTON—"Private Life of Don Juan". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Private Life of Henry VIII Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"To-day". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Evensong". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Circus of Sin". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The House of Rothschild". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-30 a.m. Indian programme of music. 12-30 p.m. European programme. Parlaphone Pot-Pourri. 1-30 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Indian Programme of Music. 7-30 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-45 p.m. General and Commercial News in Hindi. 9 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-10 p.m. Here and There. A Commentary on people and events. 9-20 p. m. "A Shanty Party from the Gravesend Pilots." A Commentary by Cecil Madden. 10 p.m. SB. The Art Players. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Scottish Studio Orchestra. Matthew Nisbet (Baritone). 8-15 p.m. Talk: "Unusual Christmases." Vice-Admiral T. J. Hallett, C.B., C.B.E. 8-30 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra. Relayed from the Pump Room, Lamington Spa. 9-30 p.m. A Brass Band Concert by the Winning Band from the Northern Counties Amateur Brass Band Contest. Olive Tomlinson (Pianoforte) 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. "Christmas Cabaret." A Light Entertainment composed of Sauce, Songs, Syncopation, Sophistication, and Simple Fun on Cheerful, Tuneful Lines, with a cast of artists gathered from London's West-End Rendezvous. Presented by Cecil Madden. 11 p.m. The Victor Olof Sextet. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.

FOURTH DAY OF SHRADDHANAND WEEK

To-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Girgaum Back Road Arya Samaj Hall, the fourth day of Swami Shraddhanand Anniversary week will be celebrated, when speeches will be delivered on Swami Shraddhanand's sacrifice.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"What Is Death?" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

"Nava Shakti" Press Workers On Strike

The compositors in the "Nava Shakti" Press went on strike on Tuesday morning for non-payment of wages.

The workers in this press state that they have all along been suffering from this grievance of non-payment of wages in time.

The press workers, who have gone out on strike, should have been paid on the 23rd instant.

Messrs. Mirajkar, Birodkar, etc. of the Lal Bavta Press Workers' Union are leading the strike. Picketing by the Union volunteers has been resorted to.

SPECIAL X'MAS ATTRACTION

THE CAPITOL

DAILY at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"COCKEYED CAVALIERS"
with
THELMA TODD
DOROTHY LEE

2 SONGS! You'll sing them all Christmas!

THE REGAL

X'MAS SPECIAL!
DAILY THREE SHOWS
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Joan CRAWFORD
Clark GABLE
in
CHAINED
WITH OTTO KRUGER.

One Moment Of
Madness....that changed the lives of three people in love!
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

CHAINED—
by a love she could not deny!

MONEY-LENDER DUPED

Document With Thumb Impression Manipulated

FULL RECEIPT FOR PART PAYMENT!

An ingenious fraud the details of which should be of particular interest to illiterate persons, who attest their "signatures" to documents and receipts by means of thumb-impression, was recently unravelled in a Sheikhupura Court through the help of the handwriting and the chemical experts. The case is described as the first one of its kind in this District.

SHEIKHUPURA, Dec. 24.

The facts of the case are that Mehrsingh and Bhanaram, money-lenders of Chak No. 8, Tehsil Nankana Sahib had advanced certain monies to a client who had a long-standing account with them.

Some years ago the client gave the bankers a sum of Rs. 144 on account and obtained a receipt for it. The receipt was made on a full sheet of paper the thumb impression of the money-lender who was illiterate having been affixed about midway, thereby leaving considerable blank space below.

Sowcar Surprised

Several years later the money-lenders filed a suit against their client in the court of the Senior Sub-Judge, Sheikhupura, for the amount of Rs. 2,200.

To the great surprise of the sowcar the debtor produced the sowcar's receipt for full amount and denied further liability. The sowcar denied having received the amount and doubted the genuineness of the thumb-impression. The thumb impression Bureau however confirmed the thumb impression as genuine.

The fraudulent debtor was, however, was given away by a man whom he had taken into his confidence in deceitfully converting the receipt, but whom the debtor had subsequently displeased in some way.

New Receipt Made

He disclosed that advantage had been taken of the blank space below the thumb impression to write out a new receipt in that space, but writing from the wrong end so that when the paper was turned upside down, and the original part of the receipt was cut out, it looked a genuine receipt for the full amount, the only difference being that the thumb impression was now right to left instead of left to right as originally affixed.

The version of this informer was corroborated by the evidence of the handwriting expert, who detected difference in the inks used, besides the reversed direction of the thumb impression.

A decree for the full amount was passed by the Court against the debtor.—A.P.

Mr. Shevak Bhojraj Motwane, who, edits the Radio Talkie and Electric News, the only monthly magazine of its kind in India. He is also interested in Children's Movements, being the Organiser of the All-India Children's Association. The first issue of the paper would be out for sale on 1st January 1935.

KURLA TO GET LESS WATER

Municipal Engineer's Post Abolished

(From Our Correspondent.)

Kurla, Dec. 25.

The services of Mr. K. R. Oka, the Municipal Engineer, who was appointed only a few months back, have been terminated by Mr. J. G. Simms, the Administrative Officer of the Kurla Municipality on grounds of economy, the post having been altogether abolished. His work will be entrusted to the Overseer.

It will be recalled that the post of the secretary was abolished last month, when the services of Mr. R. B. Phadke (on leave) and Mr. Akbar Yarkhan (transferred) were terminated.

WATER-SUPPLY CURTAILED

The people of Kurla are experiencing great hardship owing to the curtailment of water-supply. Since December 14, the hours fixed are 3 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. instead of the old arrangement for supply during all the 24 hours.

Those families who cannot afford to store up sufficient water for consumption during off hours, have either to hurry up with their ablutions and wash or to go for extra pots for storage.

Great inconvenience is specially caused to school inmates (teachers and boys) who cannot avail of the tap during their hours of work.

It is stated that several complaints in this connection have been lodged before the Administrative Officer, who has assured sympathetic consideration.

A.-I. Homoeopathic Medical Conference

A correspondent writes:—

"The All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference (Third Session) will be convened in Bombay at Sethna Building, Princess Street, on 28th and 29th instant.

The Hon. Sir Govindrao Pradhan, ex-Finance Member of the Government of Bombay will open the conference and Dr. Pyarelal Shrivastav of Lucknow will preside."

MR. FATEH MOHAMED HAJI RAMZAN

Mr. Fateh Mohamed Haji Ramzan is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 'E' Ward.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM

Important Acquisitions Made During Past Year

That the popularity of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India among all classes of people in the city is growing year by year is evidenced by the fact that over 2,000 visitors a day were recorded when a census was taken for a week. The steady growth of the Museum has necessitated an extension of its buildings. The foundation stone of the extension was laid by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, and the new building is expected to be completed early in 1935.

TATA COLLECTION.

This much-needed extension, says the report of the Museum for 1933-34, will considerably relieve the congestion in the existing building and provide accommodation for suitably exhibiting the magnificent collection of Sir Dorab Tata, which has been brought to the Museum. According to the arrangements now made, the Natural History Section will be removed 'en block' from the present building to the ground floor of the extension and the Art and Archaeological Sections will share the accommodation on the first floor of the new building. But the extension forms only a part of the larger scheme of building. For want of adequate funds the Trustees have to hold in abeyance the completion of the whole building according to their original design. It is, however, hoped that when the prevailing economic depression improves, the public-spirited and wealthy citizens of Bombay would make handsome donations for the completion of the scheme and for further development of the Museum, so that the institution by its improved activities may play a larger part in the educational life of the city.

In spite of the general financial stringency, the Trustees, however, have been fortunate to receive a generous donation of Rs. 50,000 from the Trustees of the Sir Dorab Tata Trust, in connection with the extension scheme now proceeding.

ANTIQUITIES NEWLY ACQUIRED.

During the year the following were presented to the Museum by private individuals:—

Three Buddhistic Votive tablets of unbaked clay of 8th to 9th centry A.D., from Dhribh-daro in Dethri village near Jarwar village in Sind, presented by Swami Harnamdasji Udasin, Mahant Sri Sadhbela Tirath, Sukkur, through the Director General of Archaeology in India.

A piece of Jain sculpture lying in the compound of the R. S. Dalal High School, Broach, presented by the Collector of Broach.

Plaster cast of a human skull with serpent, presented by Mrs S. H. Dubash of Mahim.

A Burmese Manuscript—"Vinaya Samgha", presented by Messrs. Dhanjibhai Nowroji and Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Normand through Dr. Normand.

The following were purchased during the year:—

Inscribed brass Image of Shreyaunsa, a Jain Tirthankar, seated in Dhyanamudra on a lion throne with inscription dated V S. 1525 Magh S. 5 Wednesday.

Three brass images of the following descriptions:—

(1) Parasvanatha seated in Dhyanamudra with the hood of a seven headed cobra over his head and an inscription on the pedastal dated V. S. 1750, (2) Narayana (Vishnu) seated with Laxmi on the left lap and Garuda in human form kneeling on the left and (3) a Jain Tirthankar with an inscription at the pedestal recording the name of Bai Kamala as the donor.

A brass Image of Ganpati.

A green jade image of Narsinha.

NEW PICTURES.

The following purchases were also made.—

Two pictures, namely, "Coquetry" by Antal Peczely, and "Reminiscence" by Aurele Naray, were purchased by the Trustees from Mr. T E. Garai, a Hungarian Artist.

Two other pictures were purchased from the Bombay Art Society's Annual Exhibition (1934), namely, "The Fugitive" by P. D. Parasnis, and "Canna" by Miss M. Henderson.

RELICS OF BUDDHA.

The relics (pieces of bones and ashes) of Lord Buddha discovered in the year 1908 from the Stupa at Mirpurkhas (Sind) and since deposited in the Museum along with the reliquaries found together were requisitioned by the Director General of Archaeology. This was objected to at the outset, but in consideration of the correspondence from the Director General of Archaeology that followed and the pious intention of the gift, the Trustees were generous enough to decide to present the relics to the Mahabodhi Society at Sarnath.

CATALOGUE OF COINS.

The compilation of a descriptive Catalogue of the Coins of Gujarat Sultans in the Cabinet of the Museum is nearing completion. It is being further enriched by the incorporation of the description of such of the coins from various other cabinets as are not represented in the Collection of the Museum, with a view to make it as far as possible a complete, exhaustive and authoritative Volume of reference so far as the Gujarat Sultans' coins are concerned.

A thousand copies of each of the five coloured picture postcards of the five groups of enamelled tiles from various Muhammadan Monuments of Sindh, proposed to be published last year, have now seen the light of day. It is for the first time that coloured reproductions of the exhibits of this section are made available to visitors. It is hoped that the work will be appreciated by the public.

MAMMAL GALLERY.

Owing to the plans for the extension of the present available space in the existing Natural History Section and the transfer of the Section to the galleries in the New Wing which is now under construction, all major work in this Section was postponed with a view to saving expenditure, as most of the existing group cases will have to be broken down and reconstructed in the future galleries. This is particularly true to the large group cases in the Mammal Gallery which have back grounds of plaster.

X'MAS MORNING SENSATION

Big Car Crash In Queen's Road

SERGEANT'S & WIFE'S LUCKY ESCAPE

The stillness of the atmosphere of Queen's Road in the early hours of Tuesday morning on Christmas day, was broken by the crash of a car in an accident that occurred opposite the Roxy Cinema.

Sergeant Major of the City Police, attached to the Agripada Station, was returning home with his wife after a dance at the Esplanade Police Club at about 3 on Tuesday morning in his two-seater Erskine Six.

While proceeding along Queen's Road and attempting to negotiate the corner near the Roxy Cinema, he took a wide curve to avoid the lamp-post, but the car skidded, mounted the pavement, and turned turtle.

The car was badly damaged. One of the tyres was badly torn up and another was punctured. The windscreen was splintered to pieces and the bonnet and mudguard of the car also received considerable damage.

The corner of the road near the Roxy Cinema has been the scene of many car accidents in the past and motorists aver that the lamp-post that stands in the centre of the road there, is a veritable danger to all motorists.

Both the occupants had a miraculous escape and sustained no injuries.

For keeping a gun without a license, Tukaram, a resident of Imlai, has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Congress And Corporation

Out of the several persons who have already announced their candidature for election to the Corporation, there are hardly 30 Congressmen or persons who would vote with Congressmen in the Corporation. This number, taking it for granted that all the thirty candidates or so will be elected, can do little in a Corporation composed of 108 members. More Congress candidates should stand for election from all the Wards. If proper propaganda is carried on from now it is possible that Congressmen and their supporters will be in a majority in the Corporation. In this connection it is regretted that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee turned down the motion to contest the elections officially. It is, however, gratifying to note that there is a move to form a Congress Party and fight the elections on a Party Programme, though it would not be the official Congress Party, but would be composed of individuals, who are Congressmen.

The Socialists' Programme

A notable feature in the present municipal election campaign is the advent of the Congress Socialists, who are contesting the elections on a Party Programme. The Socialists who have published their election Manifesto recently, have been working hard, made their debut in Indian Politics, only a year ago but have already caught the public imagination. They are a powerful Party within the Congress. The Party in Bombay consists of young enthusiastic workers, who have proved their worth. It is very much regretted that their final list of candidates consists of only seven persons, without even a single woman. Granting that all the seven are returned to the Corporation, they will not be able effectively to "fight the vested interests which tend to spring up and dominate the life of the city", and their wish to "secure for the people as many amenities and comforts as possible," will not be realised There are amongst the Bombay Socialists many able men and women and the party has every chance of getting a fairly good number of them into the Corporation. It is not yet too late for them to announce the candidature of some well known party workers. The Party Programme which consists of 17 items is a notable Programme, the like of which possibly has not been put before any Indian municipal electorate so far. They are aiming in short at Municipal Socialism. If the move to form a Congress Party fructifies then the Socialists and other Congressmen, could both combine and fight the elections on a common programme. There could be very little difference in the programmes of the Congress Party and of the Socialist Party. It is understood that Prof. K. T. Shah will be sent to the Corporation as a representative of the Bombay University. He will be a powerful and invaluable asset to all progressive causes.

Mr. Diwakar's Appeal

The suggestion made in these column, that a Conference of all the Karnataki residents in Bombay should be called to devise ways and means of helping the peasants of Karwar has been welcomed by Mr. Rangarao Diwakar. In the course of his statement commending a Karnatak Conference in Bombay he says "If a cause like the present one does not bring us all together what else is going to do?" He assures the Karnataki residents of Bombay,—who, by the way number more than 50 thousand—that "Karnatak leaders and along with them humble workers like me will surely be at their service if enthusiastic young men take up the cause in right earnest". An appeal of the above nature, could never fall flat on any Karnataki youth of Bombay, many of whom have taken prominent part in the public life of the city. It is hoped that no time will be lost and there will be an immediate response to Mr. Diwakar's call. The Secretary of one of the several Karnatak Associations should immediately summon a meeting of the representatives of the different Associations to devise ways and means of organising a Conference as well as raising a Fund for the Karnatak peasants. There is nothing political in the move to help the peasants and even such Associations as have decided not to have anything to do with their country's politics can help this humanitarial cause.

Objectionable Use Of The Word "Native"

That an official organ of the Bombay Port Trust like "The Port of Bombay" should still continue to use the objectionable word "Native" to describe the people as well as things of this country is very unfortunate. In the December issue of this journal the place of honour is given to a description of "Native Craft in the Port of Bombay", which is stated to be an extract from the book "Native Craft" by Commander N. F. J. Wilson, R. I. M., published by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay. Throughout this article the term "native" is used in application to Indians and things Indian. The Trustees of the Port—among whom there are more than one Indian—cannot but be aware of the fact that Indians to-day deeply resent the application of the word "native" to themselves when it is used to signify species of beings who are "inferior" to Europeans. It is not suggested that there was any deliberate intention on the part of either the author of the book or the editor of the journal to offend the susceptibilities of Indians by the repeated use of the word, but in an official organ of an Indian Port Trust the reprehensible practice of describing Indians and things Indian as "Native" had better be given up. It is to be hoped care will be exercised in future at least in this respect.

Regal Cinema's X'mas Presents To Children

The Children of the city will be delighted to know that the Regal Cinema authorities are putting up a Special Show to-day morning at 10 (Wednesday), when their favourite screen star Jackie Cooper will wish them a Merry Christmas. The picture that will be shown is "The Treasure Island" in which Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper are co-starred.

In addition to seeing a fine picture the children will be given Christmas presents by Father Christmas himself". The Management state that Baloons and toys will be given free to all children that attended the show.

Sardar Sahib Sardar Hukam Singh, Sessions Judge, Multan, has sentenced one Tela to death for the alleged murder of his wife and sister-in-law with a 'kulhari'. It is believed that the tragedy was the outcome of domestic quarrel.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"WHAT IS DEATH?"

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

No Fees No Collections.

PATHE SECOND WEEK
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

CECIL B. DE MILLE'S

COLOSSAL SPECTACLE CLEOPATRA

CLAUDETTE COLBERT—WARREN WILLIAM—HENRY WILCOXON & 8000 OTHERS.

Book in advance at Rose & Co. or Cinema.

Telephone No. 22037, Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 522. Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1934

MODERATE LABOUR VIEW

The attitude of the moderate section of Labour towards the J. P. C. Report is fairly accurately indicated by the resolutions on it adopted by the General Council of the National Trades Union Federation at its meeting held in Bombay on Monday. The Federation, it must be remembered, represents not fewer than 1,25,000 workers in the country. The main resolution of the Council condemns the report as being "unsatisfactory and undemocratic" and "more retrograde and reactionary" than even the White Paper. It states further that the scheme "holds out no prospect of the Indian masses and working classes ever securing an adequate and effective voice and control in the legislatures and administration of the country and is therefore unacceptable to them." Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who presided over the meeting, brought out the glaring evils of the scheme succinctly in the following sentence:

"The reservation of the Defence and Foreign Affairs in the hands of the Governor-General the extraordinary powers vested in the Governor-General and the Governors, the innumerable safeguards against real power getting into the hands of the people, the predominance of the Foreign vested interests, the dead weight of the Indian Princes thrown in the scale against the march of democracy and the vivisection of the people through Communal electorates, the proposal for indirect election to the Federal Assembly, the Second Chamber in the Provinces—all these are conclusive evidence of the fact that the British Cabinet is offering us in the name of political freedom only a caricature of it."

It should be noted in this connection that the more radical sections of Labour, representing a much larger part of the working class, have condemned the scheme in more scathing terms and have joined the Congress in rejecting it unreservedly.

Reject It

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stated a plain truth when he observed that "the political parties in the country have denounced these reactionary proposals with striking unanimity, and no single party has a good word to say about them." But he seemed to fight shy of the logical conclusion of his own criticism of the J. P. C. scheme and its universal condemnation. For he remarked that "all the controversies that are current about the rejection or acceptance are irrelevant." His sole reason for this curious view is that whatever the country's opinion, the scheme is going to be imposed upon it soon enough. Now, though we cannot be too certain of the future events, let us assume that Mr. Mehta's forecast comes true. Even then the same question will face us whether we should accept the new constitution, that is, work it contentedly in the normal way, or should reject or resist it. Curiously enough Mr. Mehta himself answers the question by choosing the latter alternative, as he says that we should so deal with the new reforms "as to show up their utter hollowness and unworkability." To show up the unworkability of the new constitution is to make it unworkable, or to wreck it. That is only another way of saying that we should reject it even from now.

The Only Solution

Mr. Mehta does well to suggest that for the purpose of showing up the unworkability of the reforms "all parties should meet together in a spirit of real helpfulness and decide upon some common line of action." We wholeheartedly endorse the suggestion, it being clearly understood that the concerted action is, not to work the reforms in the normal way, but to show up their unworkability. Concerted action need not stop at deciding upon a common line of action in working the constitution. Those who so relentlessly resist the constitution are morally bound to offer one more acceptable to the nation. And there can be no better method of formulating such a constitution than through the agency of a National Constituent Assembly. Whoever else may fight shy of this method demanded by the Congress, the working classes should not. For their interests cannot be better safeguarded than by a Constituent Assembly summoned on the basis of adult franchise or the nearest immediately practicable approach to it.

Lead Or Betrayal?

"The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference," has communicated to the Press a carefully-worded resolution on the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report. Shorn of its veneer of sophistry, the resolution, in its naked reality, is a contemptible plea for meek submission. Almost with deliberate intent, the "Working Committee" starts with a cautious condemnation of the Report only to tail off into the patriotic conclusion that Indians should offer subservient co-operation in the interest of a report that "has been conceived in a spirit of distrust of the Indian people." The suggestion, however contemptible it may be, is at least a variation on the general reaction which the report has proved on Indian public bodies.

But even as such, it has unfortunately been robbed of the merit of uniqueness by the All-Bengal Landholders' Conference. The Landholders, however, have been more straightforward in saying the same thing. The Chairman of the Reception Committee calls the report "disappointing but not unacceptable," and the President, the Maharajdhiraj of Darbhanga, says: "Now the constitution must work and the zemindars must boldly strive to bring about a healthy atmosphere." The report is naturally welcome to zemindars and to other "vested interests." But it is not at all surprising that it should, for similar reasons, be welcome to the Muslim Conference. For the fact is that the Conference is nothing but a body of zemindars and supporters of landlordism and "vested interests," claiming concessions and privileges for itself in the name of poor destitute Mussalmans.

The Muslim Conference has been one of the most notorious paradoxes—to use a mild term—in the public life of India. And its resolution is only one of the many instances—although a particularly noteworthy one—of how its Working Committee has cynically exploited the general Muslim community in the name of the interests of the community itself. This resolution, however, decisively marks off its pretensions from its real contributions, and we are confident that the Muslim community will not fail to take up what amounts to a challenge by the Conference to its good sense, its patriotism and its self-respect. We notice, incidentally, that the aim of the Conference is "full responsible government." This is significant of the political character and motive of the Muslim Conference. It must lag behind even Indian Liberalism, for, how else would it be able to fall in line—proud privilege this—with the authors, sponsors and apologists of the J.P.C. Report, which "has been conceived in a spirit of distrust of Indian people?"

A Characteristic Reply

Italy has given a peculiar yet characteristic reply to the League of Nations. She is "willing to negotiate a settlement of the dispute with Abyssinia only after receiving full reparation for the incident at Ualual." The Italian note reiterates the Italian case and seeks to prove Abyssinia as the guilty party. Now, the Abyssinan case is exactly the reverse of it. This conflict alone creates the necessity for a "settlement of the dispute" by the League of Nations. Italy agrees. But it agrees to the settlement of the dispute provided—this is really what it amounts to—Abyssinia first settles the dispute in favour, and to the complete satisfaction, of Italy. Nothing could be more ridiculously and palpably absurd. But Imperialism invariably marches over the dead bodies of logic and equity.

GANDHIJI AND CONGRESS

The Secret Of His Phenomenal Power

(By V. B. KULKARNI.)

Now that Mahatma Gandhi has renounced his active association with the political activities of the Congress, which has for well over a decade been the scene of his labours in the cause of the country, we can make a dispassionate study of the role he has played in enhancing the activities, the influence and the prestige of the Congress in the country. Even the bitterest political opponents of Mahatma Gandhi concede that from the time the Mahatma held the leadership of the Congress, the influence of that body has considerably increased and that it is now come to be regarded as a potent factor in the national life of India. The criticism levelled against him by some of his political opponents is, however, that while endeavouring to increase the prestige of the Congress, he has sought to establish his hegemony.

If Mahatma Gandhi entered the Congress within the set purpose of capturing its leadership, how are we to account for his recent step? If he had set his heart on power and influence, he would never have severed his connection with the political activities of the Congress, and thus have passed a self-denying ordinance. There was no active opposition to his leadership either within or without the Congress, nor was there any bid from another leader for his position. Again, his measures and programmes had always received the approbation of the Congress because of their characteristic moderation, soundness and practicability.

Political Rectitude.

The critics would say that Gandhiji's supremacy in the Congress was tolerated because of his tremendous hold over the masses This is only a half truth. His influence with the masses could not be the sole secret of his leadership of the Congress. If he were merely popular, without other requisite qualifications, the Congress would never have accorded him the pride of position which he now enjoys. It is also well for us to remember that Mahatmaji has never deliberately courted popularity. On the other hand, it has come to him unsolicited. The masses adore and apotheosize him because he has dedicated his precious life to their service. Just as popularity cannot claim his allegiance and direct his line of action, unpopularity holds no terrors for him. He is as quick in rebuking them, whenever they err, as in championing their cause. Many, indeed, have been the occasions when Gandhiji had unflinchingly to carry on his work in the teeth of hostile public opinion. His campaign against untouchability is an instance in pont. The supremacy of Mahatmaji and his incredible hold over the masses are, therefore, pre-eminently due to his immaculate political rectitude.

Gandhiji has never played the role of a demagogue to win popular approbation. He has never been a factious orator, appealing to the cupidity or ignorance of the masses. He has never fed them with false hopes, nor has he ever promised to lead them to a land flowing with milk and honey.

His Message.

It is the intrinsic greatness of Mahatma Gandhi, coupled with his great sacrifices, that has won for him the esteem not only of his countrymen, but of millions outside India who have understood the true import of his message. It is the magnitude and the nature of his mission that has rendered him a unique figure in the world to-day. The message of Mahatma Gandhi is sublime inasmuch as it offers peace to our war-weary world. Truth and non-violence, the burden of his teachings, seek to outlaw brute force and violence from the domain of man. Peace talks and such other activities are mere subterfuges, designed to throw dust in the eyes of credulous people. What is required is a change of heart. The West in its mad careering towards the abyss seems to have paused to hear the message of the Mahatma. Whether and when it will adopt his teachings is a proposition which only the future can elucidate. There is, however, no doubt that the Gospel of Gandhiji has come to stay and that it is bound to play an important part in shaping human activities.

Duty Of Congress.

While the Congress has been his precious help-mate in propagating his great ideals, his association with it has lent an added prestige to it as the

(Continued on page 8).

DANGERS OF FEDERATION

The Undue Representation To The Prince's Nominees And The Device Of "Vacancy Weightage" Are Designed To Replace The Present Official Bloc By A Princely Bloc

By G. R. ABHYANKAR. II.

The J. P. C Report mentions that the ruling Princes, as members of a Federation, may be expected to become helpful collaborators in policies. The Princes were kept politically in an isolated condition from one another till the Chamber of Princes was brought into existence. With the object of strengthening British domination even under the so-called Federation the White Paper made it a condition that until the Rulers of States representing not less than half the aggregate population of the States and entitled to not less than half the seats to be allotted to the states have signified their desire to accede to the Federation it will not come into existence. The object of this is quite obvious.

Replacing Official Bloc

It is merely to secure the same strength as the official blocs in the two Houses of the present Central Legislature possess, that this condition has been imposed. The present Council of State possesses 60 members out of whom the official bloc consists of 20 members, which is nearly equal to one-third of the whole number. If all the seats alloted to the States are filled up, they would be 40 per cent. of the total number of the Council of State viz. 100 out of 250. Under the present condition if only half the States join, the strength of this semi official bloc would be 50, out of 250, which would be only one-fifth of the House. In the case of the Legislative Assembly if the whole number alloted to the States is filled up, it will be equal to one-third of the total number of 375. If only half the number of States join the federation, the proporton of this semi-official bloc would be nearly equal to 1/6th the total number. The present Legislative Assembly consists of 145 members of whom 26 are officials. The proportion of officials is nearly a little over 1/5 of the total strength. It will thus appear that even if the requisite number of States join the Federation, the position of Government would not be as strong as it is under the present constitution. The semi-official bloc would be nearly little over one-fifth in the Council of State and equal to one-sixth in the Legislative Assembly, whereas the present strength of the official bloc is one-third in the Council of State and little over one-fifth in the Legislative Assembly. This condition in the White Paper, therefore, of requiring only half the number of States seats to be filled up was found to be quite inadequate and another device has been suggested in the Report.

Vacancy Weightage

The Report has made a most reactionary suggestion in this respective going far in advance of the White Paper scheme which did not recommend the filling up of these seats. It is now proposed to give a fantastic weightage called vacancy weightage. The apparent reason given is that the States complain that if the States' seats remain vacant by reason of the non-joinder of the 50 per cent. States it would operate to the prejudice of the States which have in fact acceded. The Committee hold that there is substance in this objection and they suggest: "We do not think that it would be reasonable to allocate to the States which accede the whole representation of those who are holding back; but we recommend that the representatives of the States which have acceded should be empowered to elect additional representatives in both Houses upto half the number of State seats (including those States whose rulers are minors) which remain unfilled. We think, however, that this arrangement should cease to operate when as a result of accessions 90 per cent. of the seats allocated to the States are filled or in any event at the expiration of 20 years from the establishment of the Federation."

Safeguard For Government

It will thus appear that the Government has ensured its position by keeping up its semi-official bloc of the requisite strength. Thus to start with, only 50 per cent of the States joining the Federation under this concession, the number of States seats in the Council of State would be 75 and compared with the total of 250 it

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

WIND IT UP.

An informal conference of some leading members of the "Congress Nationalist" Party is being held to-day in Benares. It is reported that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has invited them for consultation regarding "the future programme" of the Party. We do not know what they will decide, but it is obvious that the only sensible and patriotic thing that Malaviyaji and his friends should do about the "future" of the party is to wind it up, to bury it deep. We do not question the motives of its founders, but it is undeniable that having openly defied the Congress as no subordinate organisation has ever done, and having set up candidates to fight Congressmen and having supported even declared opponents of the Congress against Congress nominees the "Congress" Nationalist Party has done enough mischief. Its continued existence can benefit none—not even itself and its organisers—but it will harm the national cause.

ORGANISING THE PEASANTS.

The "immediate programme," which the Bihar Socialists have formulated is excellent so far as it goes. But many of the items in it can be translated into action only when the people of the country, in general, and the Socialists, in particular, get adequate political power in their hands. The immediate problem, however, is how to get that power. The Bihar Socialists themselves realise this and have resolved to organise the people through Kisan Sabhas and Labour Unions "with a view to put organised pressure on the powers-that-be, for the achievement of their objects and the redress of their grievances." As many people are anxious to know how precisely the "masses" are to be organised, the Socialists will do well to start immediately some model centres of work in different provinces. The success of their propaganda in these centres will not fail to popularise their principles and methods of work.

THE TWIN EVILS.

In his Convocation address to the Aligarh Muslim University Sir Shah Mohammad Sulaiman made the striking remark that, "if there is anything next to poverty from which India suffers most, it is the illiteracy of its masses." Indeed, one evil aggravates the other, but the Government are in no haste to break through the vicious circle. "A heavy debt," says Sir Shah Mohammad, "lies not only on the State to provide facilities, but also on the educated classes as well to render every possible service for the uplift of their poor and less informed brethren." In all countries where education is wide-spread, it is the State that has taken upon itself almost the full responsibility to remove illiteracy. But things are so sadly unnatural in this country. Rather than wait indefinitely for the Government to realise their full responsibility in this matter, the people should carry out their own plans of the people's education. Education without official control has its own redeeming features.

COMBATING TERRORISM.

The Secretaries of the Anti-Terrorist Central Committee of Bengal have offered several suggestions to the Calcutta University on combating terrorism. But the suggestions seem to be quite superfluous, particularly the one about improving the financial status of teachers. The University knows well enough the need for giving better salaries to its teachers, but the trouble is that for the poverty of most of the teachers in the province, as in the whole country, the policy of Government is more responsible than any other thing. Moreover, as every right-thinking man knows, terrorism in Bengal is due, not merely to the poverty of teachers, but to the acute economic and political discontent in the province. It is only by taking proper steps to remove such discontent that Government can permanently eradicate the evil.

—PRESS VIEWS—

A Likely Menace

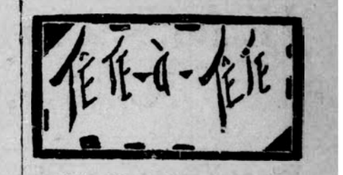
There is every likelihood that, afraid to face the tariff tribunal every now and then, the Government of this country will lower the duties on British imports to the minimum irrespective of the demands of revenue. Lancashire has put forward the demand for a return to the pre-war import duty of 11 per cent, and what is to-day the demand of Lancashire only, will to-morrow be the demand of the whole United Kingdom, if not the whole British Empire. One principal reason for the gross neglect of constructive work in this country was the failure of the Government of India to make a proper use of the customs as a source of revenue and one may reasonably apprehend for a partial return to the same conditions as a result of the J.P.C. recommendations being given effect to.—"Forward."

A Quieter Bombay?

Bombay, it appears, is out to establish a modern Utopia—a "city of beautiful silence." A recent message from the Gateway of India described the efforts which are being made to ensure that the nights shall not be made hideous by the hooting of motor-horns, and the days by the street cries of hawkers. Old by-laws have been resurrected to ensure that when brought to book offenders shall be "stringently" dealt with. How much Bombay will succeed in these "Hore-Belisha" efforts remains to be seen, but those who know the city will readily agree that there is room for much improvement in this direction. One can almost hear the noise of Bombay from the sea as one's ship approaches Ballard Pier. We do not think Bombay will ever succeed in banishing noise altogether, for it is invariably a sign of a busy city, but we wish her good fortune in her endeavours to wipe out those unnecessary disturbances which we in Lahore happily rarely experience.—"C. & M. Gazette."

Swadeshi, The Remedy

The constitution that will be imposed on India on the basis of the J.P.C. Report teaches every Indian the imperative duty of strict adherence to the principles of swadeshi. It will not be in the power of the new Governments to foster Indian industry, commerce and shipping in even the same measure as under the existing constitution. The new Federal Government will not be able to give bounties or otherwise subsidize Indian industrial enterprises without at the same time helping the already strongly entrenched British concerns. The position will not be one of fair field, as H. E. the Viceroy said, but of an overwhelming advantage to foreign commercialists. In shipping, it is only too clear that India is and will be at the mercy of keen foreign competition. Every single nation on the face of the earth enjoys the privilege of restricting coastal shipping to its own nationals, but India alone will not have that right. Under the circumstances, there is only one way to India's commercial and industrial prosperity. It is by buying Indian products, by encouraging Indian concerns and by employing Indian shipping alone.—"New Orissa."



"The U. P. Government have extended the duration of the United Provinces Special Powers Act, 1932, for a further period of one year with effect from December 24, 1934."

What is the new emergency? Oh, sorry, we had forgotten. It's the J.P.C. Report, isn't it, which has undoubtedly disturbed the peace and tranquillity of the public mind.

* * * *

The Lahore report of "the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference held at Aligarh says: "Those present included Maulana Mahomed Shafi Daoodi, Mr. Syed Hosain Imam and Mr. Ghulam Bhik Nairang."

According to an unconfirmed rumour the rest were the Nawab of Chattari, who presided.

* * * *

Says our Anglo-Indian contemporary, the "Times of India":—

"As no other festival, Christmas and the spirit that is of it pervade the civilised world".

"Peace on earth" and "good-will among men" too?

By the way, what and where is "the civilised world"?

* * * *

His Holiness the Pope has issued a strong denunciation of war and war preparedness. Italians, however, would do better to reserve reaction to the spiritual Father until the Fascist one has spoken in response.

* * * *

"If peace is really desired we should pray for peace," commands His Holiness.

But supposing war comes notwithstanding?

* * * *

THEFT IN KARACHI IMPERIAL BANK.

Sir Accused Sentenced.

—Karachi Paper

A knight crime, presumably.

* * * *

"You have given to India your best in the past," declared the Maharaja of Burdwan at a dinner in London.

He is entitled to speak with authority since he is one of those who got it.

* * * *

The Maharaja sincerely hoped that India "will continue to be a loyal partner in the Commonwealth of British Nations."

A chorus girl too regards herself a partner—and a loyal partner along with 'Stars' in the Show.

* * * *

The Maharaja spoke of the extension of the hand of friendship by "the Mother Country."

The report, however, doesn't say how this particular piece of post-dinner eloquence was received by the audience; loud applause, burst of laughter or studied silence. We personally think it was ignored.

* * * *

"To-day" says Herr Rudolf Hess, "the world as well as influential politicians in every nation, knew that they had to thank Herr Hitler for the maintenance of peace in Europe in the past year."

This is only too true.

* * * *

According to a decree by the Cabinet and Privy all petroleum in Manchukuo—you know what Manchukuo is?—will be monopolised by the "Manchukuo Government."

So that was why—among other things.

* * * *

WOMEN OF CHINA SUCCESSFULLY FIGHT NEW LAW.

Unfair Sex-Discrimination In Divorce Legislation To Be Abolished.

—Press Headlines.

Not, we hope, to be replaced by fair sex discrimination?

* * * *

The taxi came to a halt. The fare descended a trifle uncertainly and proceed to search his pockets slowly.

"Sorry, old man," he said finally, "but I haven't a bean!"

Seeing that the driver was not taking it too well, he added:

"That's the position, old man, and you know you can't get blood out of a stone."

"No," agreed the driver, rolling up his sleeves, "but what makes you think you're a stone?"

Hitler's "Great Victory" Boomed

World Must Thank Him For Maintenance Of Peace In Europe, Says His Henchman

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Dec. 24.

Hitler's achievements in the past two years and the care of the State for the poor, destitute and workless were described in glowing terms by Herr Rudolf Hess, his deputy, in the course of a broadcast speech to Germans living abroad.

GERMAN SOLIDARITY

Herr Hess said the unity of all parties was unparalleled in the world and Germans had a right to be proud that they belonged to a people who found its way back to the best qualities of its character.

No victory of arms, he said, could be as great as that of Hitler's.

IN NEW ROLE

To-day the world, as well as influential politicians in every nation, knew that they had to thank Hitler for the maintenance of peace in Europe in the past year.

POPE ASSAILS WAR BOGEYS

Says Nations Must Pray For Peace If They Really Want It

ROME, Dec. 24.

Widely diffused rumours of war and armaments were adding to the distress to the already difficult period, declared, His Holiness the Pope in the course of an address to the Vatican. He declared that it is said: "If you want peace, prepare for war". As if one could only see in all these armaments a guarantee of peace.

If peace is really desired, we should pray for peace. But if there are any, who through a veritable suicidal and homicidal mania prefer war to peace, then it is our duty to utter another prayer, namely, "despise those who want war."

The Pope declared that this Eucharisitic Congress at Melbourne and Buenos Aires were magnificent and demonstrated its faith in troublous times.—(Reuters Special).

JAMNAGAR'S SEND OF TO MR. NISSEN

Engineer -In-Chief Of Jamnagar Dwarka Railway

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, (By Mail.)

Jamnagar Railway-station presented an august scene on Saturday when members of the railway staff, state officers, mercantile public, friends and admirers attended the station to offer a hearty send-off to Mr. F. C. Nissen, the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, who went on leave preparatory to retirement on completion of the age of 60 years.

Mr. Nissen is a Cooper's Hill Engineer and a life member of the Institution of Engineers (India). He joined the late Kathiawar System of Railways known as the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Rly., headquartered at Bhavnagar in 1899 immediately after passing out and served for 10 years in the capacity of Assistant Manager during which time he rose to the rank of Traffic Superintendent of the abovenamed system.

In 1911 when the above railway system was dissolved he was selected by the late Maharaja Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji to be the Manager of his Railway and was responsible for the organisation of the new system known as the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway which includes an extension of 67 miles constructed by him in 1920-23 from Jamnagar towards Dwarka.

Mr. Nissen has been serving over the Kathiawar Railways since a long period of 34 years during which time many improvements have been effected in pursuance of his constant policy of placing his line in fore-front among the Kathiawar Railways.

The workshops designed by him and costing 10 lacs are considered most up-to-date and can handle the heaviest description of work.

ENTITLED TO NEW HOPES

Roosevelt Broadcasts Christmas Greetings To Nation

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

Courage and unity where the watchwords used by President Roosevelt, who sitting by the fireside of the White House broadcast his Christmas greetings to the American nation, which he said was entitled to new hopes in anticipation during the coming year.

By pressing a button President Roosevelt illuminated a number of Christmas trees throughout the country.

FAIR PRICE LEVEL FOR RUBBER

World Consumption Increases In 1934

LONDON, Dec. 24.

According to the "Financial Times," from its Amsterdam Annual Report, the Netherlands Rubber Trade Association stresses, in view of the existing large world stocks of rubber, a permanent regulation of the production on a proper basis appears as necessary for the maintenance of the fair price level.

The Association estimates 1934 world consumption at 900 to 915,000 tons as compared with 806 as for 1933.

GERMANY HONOURS SPY

Memorial Unveiled To Carl Lody Shot In London In 1914

A memorial was unveiled in Luebeck last month to Lt. Carl Lody, who was shot as a spy in the Tower of London on November 6, 1914. It is stated that he was responsible for reporting to Germany the embarkation of the British Expeditionary Force under Sir John French.

It is recalled that Lody, who is held in somewhat the same honour in Germany as Nurse Cavell in England, was granted by the Court which tried him the death of an officer.

Early in August, 1914, Carl Lody joined the German secret service, and was sent to England to report the movements of British naval vessels.

Travelling by way of Norway, Lody reached Edinburgh, and inspected men-of-war in the Firth of Forth. His letters, sent to a cover address in Stockholm, were intercepted, and he fell under suspicion. From Edinburgh he came to London, then returned to Scotland, and finally to Ireland, where he was arrested.

At his trial it was stated that Lody's reports were the best that had fallen into the hands of the British authorities, their "accurate observation and clear expression" being emphasised by the Court. So far as is known, his reports were confined solely to naval matters, and it has always been understood that none got through to Germany.

Lody's courageous bearing, from the moment of his arrest until the execution, excited the admiration of his captors. As a spy, however, he was adjudged to have been a failure.

WHY "JIMMY" THOMAS SIGNED ABOVE KING

Everyone is asking why Mr. J. H. Thomas's signature appears above those of the King and Queen on the marriage register of the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

A large number of letters received by the "News Chronicle" express resentment and curiosity.

When the film of the certificate was shown in cinemas during the mail week-end there were exclamations of surprise and considerable laughter, says the journal.

Asked by the "News Chronicle" to explain how he came to sign the register above the King's signature, Mr. Thomas said:

"It was a pure accident. There was not much room on the certificate. Someone said 'Sign here, please,' and I signed. That is all there is to it."

Khoja Merchant Prince Dead

Mr. Abdoolabhoy Laljee Passes Away At Age Of 101

SOCIAL WORKER AND PHILANTHROPIST

We regret to announce the death of Seth Abdoolabhoy Laljee at the age of 101, which sad event took place on Tuesday evening at "Flower Mead", Warden Road, Bombay.

The late Mr. Abdoolabhoy was the father of Mr. Hooseinbhoy, ex-Mayor and Jafferbhoy Laljee and was, perhaps, one of the oldest citizens of Bombay.

GREAT SOCIAL WORKER.

The late Mr. Abdoolabhoy was a great social worker and was associated with the management of various schools, dispensaries and orphanages. He had established a charity trust of over a lakh of rupees, called the Abdoolabhoy Laljee Charities for the support of widows, orphans, girls and boys. He was the President of the Khoja Eshna Ashri Jamat for more than twenty years and was one of the most respected members of his community.

PRINCE OF MERCHANTS.

Mr. Abdoolabhoy was better known in Bombay and Arabian Ports as a prince of merchants. The greater part of the long span of life which he had enjoyed was spent in building up a huge business in Bombay, Aden, Macalla, Berbera and other ports of Arabia. He had gone to China and had established business connections there also. Out of more than a hundred years that he had lived he had spent nearly seventy years in active business life and though he had retired from business only a decade ago, he used to take keen interest in the affairs of his firm, which was conducted at present by his two surviving sons Mr. Hooseinbhoy and Mr. Jafferbhoy.

ESTABLISHED IN 1826.

Mr. Abdoolabhoy's firm was originally known as the firm of Messrs. Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Laljee. This firm is one of the oldest firms, as it was established in 1826. Mr. Abdoolabhoy's father came from Cutch. Mr. Laljee Soomar, the father, used to export grain to African Arabian Ports and was also engaged in Banking business. As early as 1826 he had gone to Arabia and laid the foundation of his firm at Macalla, in Arabia. This firm were Agents for the Bombay-Persia and Arab Steamer Companies and were also for several years contractors for the collection of custom dues for His Highness the Sultan of Arabia. This enterprising Cutchi Khoja merchant next turned his eyes to Aden and there soon established his reputation as an enterprising merchant and his firm's business expanded with the development and rise of the Fort of Aden. His ambitions, however, led him to look in other directions for fresh fields of commercial enterprise and the result was that he started a similar business at Bombay in the year 1856 in premises which are to-day occupied by the firm in Samuel Street.

THRIVING BUSINESS.

As trade relationships with countries in the Far East were about that time assuming considerable proportions. Mr. Laljee Soomar deputed his son Mr. Abdoolabhoy Laljee to visit China for the purpose of opening a branch there. Mr. Abdoolabhoy worked there in a most successful manner until the death of the father, when the son returned to Bombay and for a period of twenty years carried on the original business in conjunction with his two brothers under the name of Hajee Laljee Somar. During these two decades the firm's interests expanded so greatly that they had to purchase five steamers to carry their merchandise to various Indian Ports.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee who entirely managed the shipping branch died in 1886 and the remaining partners discontinued the shipping branch. The two surviving brothers and Mr. Fazulbhoy J. Laljee disolved partnership in the year 1890 and the elder of them Mr. Hajeebhoy Laljee commenced business on his own account, while Mr. Abdoolabhoy Laljee and Sons and Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, the latter being the only son of the late Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee continued business jointly under the name of Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Laljee. After some years, the name was again changed into Abdoolabhoy Laljee and Co.

AS MILITARY CONTRACTORS.

The enterprising spirit of the founder of the firm appears to have been inherited by all of his sons and the two brothers who succeeded to the paternal business extended their activities by accepting military contracts for the supply of stores. The first of these undertakings was for supplies for the Suakin and Afghan Expeditions. They also supplied stores during the South African,

Mr. Abdoollahoy Laljee, the well-known Khoja merchant, who died at his residence in Bombay yesterday.

China and Somaliland wars. During the first year and a half of the Great European War the firm shipped from Bombay stores to the value of more than two crores of rupees. The branch at Aden has proved a great success. The firm there had opened a salt business at the instance of Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee. Their Salt Works at Aden have the capacity to produce 70,000 tons of salt per year. About the year 1910 the the firm obtained the managing Agency of the Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Mills.

AS CORPORATORS.

Not only collectively but individually, have the partners of this enterprising Khoja merchants, associated themselves with the material progress of Bombay. This fact is well illustrated by the fact that one of the partners of this firm, has represented the Mandvi Ward on the Municipal Corporation for the last three decades. The late Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee held the same position for six years and on his death Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee occupied the seat for twenty-one years and since 1910 Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee has been representing the Mandvi Ward in the Corporation.

The late Mr. Abdoolabhoy though was more than a hundred years old, till the last moment of his death he was in enjoyment of all his senses and it was a common affair in his family to see him read his daily newspaper at even this age.

Late Abdoolabhoy Lalljee

Mr. Abdoolabhoy Lalljee died on Tuesday evening at his residence, Flowermead, Warden Road, Bombay.

The funeral will start from Aram Baug, Mazagaon, to-day (Wednesday) at 9 a.m. (B.T.) from his residence via Sandhurst Road, Bhendi Bazar, Dongri, Jail Road.

"MENAKA" AT AHMEDABAD

Exponent Of Katha Kali Dance

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 25.

Menaka, the well-known exponent of dancing, opened her Indian tour here on Christmas Eve before a crowded house.

The outstanding feature of her performance was a ballet in pure Kathak technique of the Khalika Beenda School. The programme included an item of Katha Kali (dance drama) from South-West India. The Katha Kali players were introduced by Mrs. Stan Harding, who has made a film illustrating the surviving tradition of South Indian dance and dance drama. She said that the dance in North India had developed as solo dancing for secular entertainment, while in South-West India it had preserved its character as religious dance drama and also its highly formalised gesture language.

Menaka's tour programme includes visits to Calcutta, Rangoon, Colombo, etc.—A. P.

MALAVIYAJI'S 74th BIRTHDAY

Great Patriot, Scholar And Educationalist

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji's 74th birthday was celebrated in a meeting held on Tuesday evening in the Karandikar Hall, Girgaum, under the auspices of the Hindu Maha Sabha.

In the unavoidable absence of Sir Govindarao Pradhan, Dr. N. D. Savarkar was proposed to the chair.

Dr. Deshmukh, Messrs. Navre, P. R. Lele, Dr. Suratkar, Bhede, Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha (local), and Dr. Savarkar paid eloquent tributes to Malaviyaji.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M. L. A., said, he first knew Malaviyaji, long time back at the Nagpur Congress where he (Dr. Deshmukh) worked as a volunteer. He referred to Malaviyaji's Scholarship in ancient Puranic and Vedic lore and said Malaviyaji was the very emblem of Hindu Dharma. His exposition of the cause of untouchability had made the Calcutta Marwaris to bestir themselves. Malaviyaji made an eloquent appeal under the auspices of the Hindu Samrashak Mandal some time back in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall and said that Hinduism would be in danger unless this evil of untouchability was blotted out of existence.

Proceeding, the speaker referred to the contribution of Pandit Malaviya to the Shuddhi movement.

Panditji was the builder of the Benares Hindu University. The speaker also referred to Panditji's "silver-tongued" oratory in pleading for India's cause. He was a valiant fighter in the Assembly and his services on the Congress Inquiry Committee in connection with the atrocities at the Jallianwala Bagh are well-known.

Sjt. Navre spoke in glowing terms about Panditji's public life and especially his devotion for country through the Congress. Mr. P. R. Lele the next speaker referred to the country wide popularity of Malaviyaji and especially in Bengal and the Punjab, in the latter of which provinces his services during the Marshal Law regime endeared him to the people. Then Dr. Suratkar and Bhede also spoke.

Dr. Savarkar winding up the proceedings compared Malaviya with Lok. Tilak and Aravind Ghose.

HINDI CONFERENCES DURING EASTER

Maharaja Of Indore Will Inaugurate Session

BOMBAY, Dec. 25.

The Publicity Secretary, the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Indore City, wires under date 25th December:—

The Reception Committee of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan is actively making preparations for the 24th session of the Sammelan to be held at Indore during the Easter holidays. His Highness the Maharaja of Indore will inaugurate the Sammelan and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has agreed to preside over it.

Several sub-Conferences representing different branches of Hindi literature will also be held. The following have consented to preside over the respective sections:—

Literature: Pandit Ramchandra Sukla. Philosophy: Dr. Bhagwan Das. History: Mr. K. P. Jaiswal. Science: Sir J. P. Shrivastava, Education Minister, United Provinces.—A. P.

HARIJAN AWAKENING IN CUTCH & KATHIAWAR

Giving Impressions Of His Recent Tour, Mr. Thakkar Says, Orthodoxy Has Begun To Move In Right Direction

BOMBAY, Dec. 25.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, the General Secretary, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh who returned to Bombay after completing Harijan tour in Kathiawar and Cutch in an interview to the "United Press" on the result of his mission said:—

"I believe that my tour was very usefully spent and not only all large towns were visited by me but also many important villages that came in the way were visited. In each place a regular Harijan survey was made by me I mean enquiry into their educational needs and water supply wants, their professions and their economic conditions and disabilities in actual life. The pay and service conditions and housing of Municipal sweepers of the towns also formed an important item of the enquiry."

ORTHODOXY RELENTS

As to the response he obtained in these places he said:

"Kathiawar is proverbially a conservative province. Untouchability is more rigid there than in Maharashtra in South and Sind and Rajputana in the North. But in spite of that I did not find the response cold and luke-warm. Excepting certain areas Harijan Sevaks were found at work in almost every place and the response at public meetings was not unsatisfactory. Except at one place at Cutch no public meeting was disturbed. My appeal for better treatment of Harijans and the removal of Untouchability was heard with great attention. It was satisfactory to find that a seventy-two year old pleader of the Nagar Brahman orthodox centre presided at a public meeting in the Bhangis' Quarters in Junagadh. Another Sanatanist became a member for the collection of funds for Harijan wells in Rajkot. The conservative Bhatias of Anjar and Mandvi who are said to have ill-treated Mahatma Gandhi nine years ago on the Harijan question considerably softened and took part in public meetings at both those places. Mandvi could tolerate a big procession in which Harijans and caste Hindus mixed freely through public streets."

CHANGED OUTLOOK

Regarding the attitude of the rulers of States in Cutch and Kathiawar Mr. Thakkar said:—

"Unfortunately my visit synchronised with absence of rulers and Dewans of several important States as they went to attend the Maritime States Conference at Delhi. I could not therefore meet many of them. But I met their representatives and they gave me all the facilities for the enquiry. Not only that but they have asked for notes of my enquiry, for guidance and use. I am sending such notes to the Dewans of Bhavnagar, Junagad, Porebundar, Jamnagar, Morvi and Cutch. I expect that they will try to give effect to the several of my recommendations, specially with regard to education and water supply, which is a burning question he said:—

COMMON WELLS AND SCHOOLS

"It is too much to expect that within a short space of time Harijans will be able to draw water from common wells but as an immediate relief measure the Harijan Sevak Sangh is planning to raise funds for constructing about 100 wells in Kathiawar and 50 in Cutch wherever urgently needed for the use of Harijans mostly. But the tough point is that there is untouchability within untouchability and weaver and chamar classes are hesitant to allow sweepers draw water from these wells. But with some persuasion and tact and little pressure they are consenting the use of wells by sweepers also."

On the question of admission of boys to the ordinary schools Mr. Thakkar added: "Education of Harijan boys along with boys of caste Hindus will solve many social questions. Our workers are appealing to all the states to open such lower primary schools, the boys being admitted to common schools after two or three years of schooling."

HOPES FOR FUTURE

We therefore insist upon the education of Harijan children in the ordinary school, Wankaner State has taken the lead in this matter for the last few years and deserves to be congratulated. Similarly Harijan boys are being admitted to English schools in Bhavnagar State on an equal footing but not so in Primary Schools.

In conclusion Mr. Thakkar added: On the whole from my point of view my tour has been a successful one. I think that things are more hopeful in Cutch than in Kathiawar".—United Press.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH'S PROGRESS

Heavy Agenda Before Board's Annual Meeting

BOMBAY, Dec. 25.

The following is the agenda for the annual meeting of the Central Board of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh to be held at Delhi on 30th and 31st December, 1934, and 1st January, 1935:—

(1) Confirmation of the proceedings of the last meeting.

(2) General Secretary's Annual Report from October 1933 to September, 1934.

(3) Summaries of Provincial reports up to end of September 1934.

(4) Consideration of the report of the sub-committee regarding life workers or workers joining the Sangh.

(5) Presentation of annual accounts and next year budget.

(6) Organisation of a Harijan Industrial Home in Delhi and the appointment of a Board of Trustee for holding all property of that centre.

(7) Final approval of the constitution of the Harijan Sevak Sangh as re-drafted by Dewan Bahadur V. Bhashyam Ayengar.

(8) Disposal of Bengal accounts.

(9) Affiliation of Kathiawar Board as a separate Provincial Board.

(10) Division of U. P. into two parts each under a separate provincial board.

(11) The appointment of Professor N. R. Malkani as joint secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh.

(12) Policy of the Sangh with regard to the starting of separate schools and financing of Harijan hostels.

(13) Qualifications required for membership of Harijan Boards.

(14) Appointment of a small working committee by the Central Board for guiding the policy of the Sangh from time to time.

(15) Considering an appeal to raise a special fund of one lakh of rupees in the J. K. Fund for improving the water supply of Harijan Bastis.

(16) Provision of a purse fund for the provincial boards out of the purse fund collections of their respective districts to meet the charges of Provincial welfare expenditure including supervisory staff.

(17) Considering letters of resignation received from Seth Ambalal Sarabhai as member of the Central Board and D. B. Haribilas Sarda as president of the Rajputana Board.

(18) Devising ways and means for making fresh collection to supplement the Gandhi Purse Fund.

(19) Considering the application of a grant for the Carcass Disposal scheme, Calcutta.—United Press.

MINER DYNAMITES HIMSELF

A dramatic diary of his last hours was left by John Francis James, a Welsh miner, living at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, who blew himself to pieces with dynamite.

Penned while mustering up courage for the act, it reads as follows:—

"11 p.m.—Waiting.

"12 p.m.—Waiting.

"1 a.m.—Waiting and cannot sleep.

"2 a.m.—Waiting.

"2-20 s[illegible]ck (a neighbour) and his company have retired.

"3-25 a.m.—Time for me to face death. No, Joe (his uncle), death has no sting for me. I feel better to-night than I have for months. Get my pay and forward it to Magg, she is penniless. Good bye, Joe, and God bless you. By giving to others I have neglected my own. If I don't have a slip, look in my inside coat pocket."

James is reported to have had a wife and three children in Wales, and it is presumed the references to "Magg" are to her.

The 6th Annual Session of the C. P. and Berar Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Conference was held here yesterday in the Victoria Town Hall.

Englishmen And Indians

NEED FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Now that we have been presented with a further instalment of Reforms, the present frictional relationship that subsists between an Indian and an Englishman in political and social spheres, more so in the latter, must largely concern the mutual bearings of these two great nations. Despite a hundred and fifty years of the British rule in India, it is a thousand pities that the Englishman, even when several opportunities for varied contact with the Indian had offered themselves to him, did not bring himself to shed his racial and social prejudices and his air of exclusiveness. Nor should the fault be wholly laid at the door of the Englishman. The Indian, with his self-absorption and a magnified conception of imaginary peccadillo, has often taken objection, in a fit of pique, to the advances of the Englishman.

It is, therefore, obvious that with a view to bring about and foster a closer understanding between the Indian and the Englishman, every reflective, level-headed and sober-minded individual will admit that it is essential in the name of all that we hold sacred, to explore all avenues to find a link that will bind the two great peopies in stronger, more enduring and more fruitful friendship. Some common ground of meeting for the promotion of goodwill, interaction of understanding and diffusion of amity must be found. One should see that not only must the memories of the bitter past be not exploited but also the present suspicious attitudes of mind, which each bears towards the other, be dispelled.

The Englishman can no longer afford to be exclusive, especially when the Indian is awakening to the consciousness of his national self-respect and day by day when his mind is being sensitized to the assumptive superiority of the white man. He must meet the Indian on terms of friendship, equality and brotherhood. We should set before ourselves amity goodwill and common interest as the trinity of our objective. So long as this object is allowed to be broad-based on the spirit of reciprocal understanding, there can be no doubt this triune aim of ours will usher in an era of mutual goodwill, happiness and peace.

If there are things the Indian can learn from the Englishman, there are equally as many things the Englishman can learn from the Indian. He has imbibed and is imbibing, to a considerable extent, the Western culture and, therefore, is in a position to understand the traits and idiosyncracies of the English character. Should we not expect the ratio to be the same in the number of Englishman who would be benefited by their absorption of Eastern culture? There is much in these two great nations that can be inter-blended into one common whole to the advantage of both. Westerners like Fitzgerald, Max Muller, Jones, Sister Nivadita etc. have owned to the benefits of the Eastern culture. These are the lights which are capable of shining alike in their pristine brilliance and borrowed splendour.

A cosmopolitan club for the free discussion of views and for the interchange of thought may serve a happy purpose. Such institutions are sure to instil into their members a certain breadth of outlook, a cosmopolitan largeness of idea, a spirit of universal citizenship and a wider angle of vision as it would tend to eradicate prejudice, dispel snobbery and dissipate distrust. In this connexion, it is useful to remind oneself of the admittedly good work that is being done by the Rotary Club and the other international associations of the kind. The hospitality here should not be a matter of convention. There should be no spirit of superiority or inferiority complex about the institution.

We find that with the present political advance or (retrogression?), the chances for Indians and Englishman to come in contact with one another are greater and therefore, the impact of personal relationships will considerably affect the delicacy of feeling of both the peopies. In such sort of contacts, it is the human element that will count more than colour, caste, creed or status. To be respected by the Indian, the Englishman must treat the Indian with respect. Treat him as an equal and he will meet you as a brother. It has been admitted by many eminent Englishmen that they, as a race, are very phlegmatic and unimaginative. This probably explains why Indians put down Englishmen as cold and exclusive. Since an Indian is anxious to know the Englishman, it is but meet that the Englishman should cast off his accusatory attributes.

The Englishman must get more and more into the social life of the Indian. He must honeycomb his life with that of the Indian as he has with his land. Just as the Indian, though not in externalities, at least in his mental constitution, is getting Anglicised, the Englishman must become Indianised. The writer believes that one of the ways by which such consummation can be brought about is by inter-marriages, whereby cultured Englishmen and Indians—of the latter, not those absorbed in the joint family system—can make marital successes of their lives. This will possibly go a long way in closing the rift in the lute that has made the musif of Indo-Anglican relationship mute. Another despicable habit with some English writers is to portray Indian characters in Anglo-Indian fiction as if they are the sole repository of all the vicious qualities imaginable, whereas the English characters are placed by the side of the angels. One cannot understand why bad qualities should be allowed to concentre only in Indian characters while English characters should be drawn as the very paragons of moral perfection? Are they true to life? Fiction, while it serves to amuse and to instruct, must hold the mirror up to Nature. The sooner do such writers desist from producing such vile stuff, which at once debases and vilifies a people, the better it would be for the growth of a healthy understanding, a live sympathy and a genial amity between these two great nations.

The golden rule should be, "To do unto others as we wish them to do unto us."—Yours etc.

Trombay.
Dec. 22.

"MEDICO."

Women Of Nepal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In other part of this globe one will not see women more ostentatiously dressy by nature than those in Nepal. Here most of them are illiterate; only a very few learn their own alphabet and peruse some books in Hindi characters like Ramayana and Mahabharata at their pleasure. Yet this too is exceptional as none but the rich can afford to give their daughters even primary education which again means their acquaintance with the alphabet of their own. Now-a-days Nepali women's familiarity with the western characters usually places them in a position superior to that of illiterate in their community.

Some parts of their dress are exceedingly singular and weighty—hanging loosely behind them; their saries measure sixteen yards and belts fourteen yards long—coiling thickly and awkwardly round their waist.

Most of them are always closely shut up at their home occupied in drudgery. Only on occasional invitations do they go out dressed gorgeously.

They are very imitative in matters of fashions. They are imitating the fashions of their foreign sisters but not their intellectual activities.

For Nepal to make progress in every field of national life is impossible without raising the status of its women through liberal education.—Yours, etc.,

DURGA MAN PRADHAN.

Patun (Nepal), Dec. 20.

Viceroy's Nominees

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The run for the nominations to the Legislative Assembly had already begun. While the usual bustle of the scrambling candidates eager to secure a seat on the Assembly, the question of selecting the candidates, it is stated, has been engaging the attention of the Viceroy, who is in consultation with his Council.

Considerable speculation is in the air regarding the policy adopted by Lord Willingdon in nominating the members and the names of the nominees themselves.

It appears, the Viceroy, had already considered the list of candidates he might nominate. But nothing can be final, for, as had happened in the past, the Viceroy may have to scrap the list at the last moment and give place to others on some other considera-

(Continued on page 14.)

CENTURY CELEBRATIONS OF W. M. H. SCHOOL

Mysore Dewan's Tribute To Its Efficient Teaching

An address was delivered by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, on the occasion of the Century Celebrations of the Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore, in the course of which, he said:—

I need not tell you how delighted I am to find myself once more in my old school. It is posssible to regard this occasion as either a jubilant or a sad one, since this is a centenary and also an ending.

Many people who afterwards attained eminence have been boys in this school, and it is a great thing to have influenced for good men whose own influence is of special importance to the State; but I count as of prior value what this school has done for generation after generation of rank and file. It has always had a conscience for efficiency in teaching, and for insistence on a proper standard of work as a boy moves upwards through the school.

While this is the kind of school where sympathy with the pupils in every kind of need reaches its heights of generosity and sacrifice, it is also a school where sympathy stops at the right place, not tenderly condoning slackness or laziness, not generously promoting the failures to the purgatory of a higher class for which they are not fit.

I know that in athletic affairs this school has played a very prominent part. It has been a great nursery for University players, and its teams, particularly in cricket, have a habit of distinguishing themselves. Probably the sportsmen among the old boys will regret more deeply even than the others the passing of the name of the school that taught them both skill and sportsmanship.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without paying a tribute to the Christian Missions in India. They have been a potent factor in promoting the cause of education and the spread of enlightenment and culture in the State, as indeed in India as a whole.

THE PORTUGUESE-INDIAN EMIGRANT SITUATION

Analysis Of The More Urgent Problems

(By A British Indian Correspondent).

It is necessary, I think, to correct the impression conveyed by the report, published in these columns on the 12th instant, of the visit paid recently to the Emigrants' Committee classes in Bombay by the Governor of Portuguese India, General Craveiro Lopes and I am venturing to set forth here a brief survey of the entire emigrant situation in as objective a form as possible.

A Model Governor

To begin with, one must point out, without deprecating the praise showered by his partisans on General Lopes, that the most popular Governor that the Portuguese colonies had had the good fortune to have in recent years is always identified with the personality of Mariano Martins. Brief though his career had been, this fine Portuguese gentleman was responsible for introducing various administrative, popular measures and raising the standards of administrative efficiency. A colonial administrator, as a rule, could do very little, even if he were so inclined, to endear himself to the masses which live under a relic of an antiquated feudalistic economic system. Sr. Martins was an exception to this rule mainly because combined with the excellent qualities of heart he possessed, he exerted powerful personal influence in Portugal—an influence that he has the distinction of using in the best interests of the Indian colony.

The Actual Situation

His regime is, however, a thing of the past and the present-day Goan conditions offer a sad contrast to-day when the poor Goan emigrants are undergoing the worst economic crises imaginable. These conditions make themselves felt everywhere amongst the emigrants as well as in Goa itself where impoverishment, unemployment and general economic depression record an unprecedented point in human suffering. They are, of course, not peculiar to this tiny place or an exclusive population like the Goanese and are mostly a reaction to the universal economic situation with which every country and nationality is preoccupied at the moment. However little is being done to solve the local problems created by them and, whatever General Lopes may have said in praising the work of the Emigrants' Fund Committee, it is absurd to expect a quasi-philanthropic organization like this to cope with a situation which must be dealt with both radically and systematically in so far as its causes could be diagnosed and removed with really efficient measures.

Economics Of Unemployment

To demonstrate this, one may point out that, while the Committee can train a few individuals for certain vocations, the problem of unemployment is not even touched. It does not require an expert economic acumen to see the hard fact that thousands of Goanese are starving, not because they lack in equipment or training in any profession or trade but because of lack of employment, of opportunities to earn an honest living by the sweat of their brow. In turning out more men and women trained for domestic or industrial vocations, the problem of unemployment is, on the contrary, bangled inasmuch as Paulo could try to oust Caetano out of a job to which the latter has managed to stick despite a crowd of a dozen Paulos and Caetanos who have not any job in view. The present writer cherishes great enthusiasm for European languages; but, if he were a Goan, he would not be guilty of the stupidity in wanting to learn Portuguese in the Committee's private classes when he knew several graduates of the Goa 'Liceu' knocking about in the streets of Panjim with nothing more tangible or useful on their person except the university diploma.

What Government Can Do

A government found pooled out of public money is obviously no panacea possessing the slightest virtue of curative value. The Colonial Government should abolish the rice-tax which exhausts the already impoverished Goan consumer. They should remove Press censorship and invite expression of popular grievances; revise their customs policy and formulate an economic policy that could benefit not merely the 'batcars' (the landlords) and officialdom, but the masses including the emigrants whose hard-earned and meagre savings support an expensive administration; discourage chronic alcoholism by organising the excise department on a social basis; and generally introduce vigorous and effective reforms in the entire administration.

FUTURE OF NATIONALIST PARTY

Leaders Arrive At Benares

BENARES, Dec. 25.

At the invitation of Pandit Malaviya, a number of leaders from different parts of the country have arrived at Benares to hold consultations regarding the future programme of the Congress Nationalist Party. The discussions will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Among those who have arrived to-day are Mr. J. C. Gupta, Shrimati Shanno Devi, and Messrs. Fakir Chand, Nanak Chand and Jagat Narain Lal. All of them had talks with Pandit Malaviya this evening. Others are arriving to-night or to-morrow morning. Mr. M. S. Aney is expected to arrive to-night.—A. P.

Messages For Malaviyaji's Birthday

BENARES, Dec. 25.

Many congratulatory messages have been received on the occasion of the seventy-fourth birthday of Pandit Malaviya.

According to the Hindu calendar the Pandit's birthday falls the day after to-morrow.—A. P.

Malaviya Will Open Dharmasala At Saranath

BENARES, Dec. 25.

Pandit Malaviya will lay the foundation stone of a Dharmashala for Buddhist pilgrims on December 28, at Sarnath.—A. P.

NATIONAL PARK FOR BRITAIN?

Snowdonia, North Wales, with its magnificent mountain scenery, its beautiful gorges, will be preserved for all time as a vast National Park if plans now in progress are brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Sir Lawrence Chubb, Secretary of the Commons, Open Spaces, and Footpaths Preservation Society, recently laid proposals before various interested bodies with this object in view. It is hoped that some 28,000 acres round Snowdonia will come under control so that building operations in the vicinity shall be restricted. A further conference is to be held in the spring, and there is every hope that the conversion of Snowdonia into a National Park will become an established fact.

Victimised For Legitimate Union Activities

Protest Against Withdrawal Of Recognition Of B. B. & C. I. R. UNION

The action of the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities in withdrawing the recognition of the Railway Workers' Union, Bombay and the attitude of the Agent in dealing with the Dohad workers were condemned at a public meeting held at Chowpatty on Tuesday.

Almost all the workers' unions in the city and the Congress Socialist Party, the Trade Union Organisations and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, joined in the protest. Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas presided.

Mr. N. A. V. Raman, General Secretary of the B. B & C. I. Ry. Workers' Union, in proposing Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas to the chair said that the meeting was held to protest against the attitude of the railway authorities towards the workers.

Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas said that the meeting was held under the auspices of the Dock Workers' Union. The Bombay Lorry Transport Workers' Union, Bombay Hawkers' Union, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Employees' Union, the G. I. P. Ry. Workers' Union, the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, the G. I. P. Administrative Staff Union, the All-India Trade Union Congress, the National Trade Union Federation, the Congress Socialist Party and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

The speaker then explained the causes leading to the present situation. On November 1 last a worker in the Dohad Workshops died and another friend of his desiring to attend the funeral rites of the deceased requested permission of absence which was, the speaker stated, refused by the foreman. The worker somehow managed to attend the funeral notwithstanding the refusal of leave by the foreman.

INCONVENIENCE TO WORKERS.

The workers met at a meeting and protested at the inconvenience caused by the attitude of the foreman, whereby they could not go on leave even when calamities occurred. To protest against the action of the foreman, the speaker continued, a day's hartal was observed and that was enough for the authorities. An official was deputed from Bombay by the Agent to enquire into the whole incident and the report of the enquiry had not been so far published.

Meanwhile a "charge-sheet" against three prominent workers of the Dohad Railway Workers' Union was issued by the Administration, in which the said members of the Union were directed to explain their absence from the workshops on November 2 and 3. In addition an order by the District Magistrate was issued prohibiting the workers to carry 'lathis' or sticks so as to cause breach of peace and a further order was issued by the Additional District Superintendent of Police prohibiting the workers from holding any demonstration. The speaker criticised the orders of the district authorities as untenable in view of the fact that there was not even an apparent cause for breach of peace and not one of the workers gave any indication for such a contingency by carrying any 'lathi' or resorting to any demonstration.

Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas said that the railway authorities might withdraw the recognition of the Workers' Union in Bombay. All these years through the Union, the workers were ventilating their grievances and though the attitude of the railway authorities had been lukewarm, the workers out of their sense of discipline and the regard for the authorities, managed to continue their cordial attitude without any serious crisis. On this occasion the workers were free from the obligation of respecting the employers who had launched an unjustifiable drive against the whole organisation making an excuse of an incident attendant on the death of a poor worker

SAFETY LIES IN UNITY

In this connection, the speaker referred to the instance when the G.I.P. Railway workers' union was similarly dealt with. Though the recognition of the G.I.P. Railway workers' union was withdrawn, the solidarity of the workers was not affected. On the other hand, the workers, roused to a sense of danger to their very elementary rights, realised that their safety lay in unity and as a result the Union was strengthened and it was now working well. The B.B. and C.I. Railway workers should unite and maintain their solidarity if they wished to defend their rights. They were now fighting against heavy odds.

The speaker urged all the workers to stand by their brethren who were unnecessarily subjected to hardships.

DENIAL OF PRIMARY RIGHTS

Mr. Khedgiker then moved the following resolution.

"This meeting strongly condemns the orders of the District Magistrate and the Additional Superintendent of Police restricting the freedom of the workmen from assembling and demonstrating in the Freelandganj Colony at Dohad, and regards it as a denial of the primary rights of the working class to ventilate their grievances and to agitate for their redress."

In moving the resolution Mr. Khedgiker referred to the former sufferings the workers of the G.I. P Railway workers had to go through and how their union was treated by the authorities. But their solidarity and their unity stood them in good stead and even at present the workers were able to secure a patient and sympathetic hearing from the authorities not because the authorities were different from the other employers in the land but because of the sheer strength of unity of the workers. He therefore, appealed to the workers of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Workers' Union to strengthen the bond of unity and maintain their solidarity in the face of unjustifiable onslaught.

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas on behalf of the Congress Socialist Party seconded the resolution.

It was hunger and subsequent starvation that impelled the workers to safeguard their own interests.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

VICTIMISED FOR UNION ACTIVITIES

Mr. Pathak, Secretary of the Trade Union Congress then moved:—

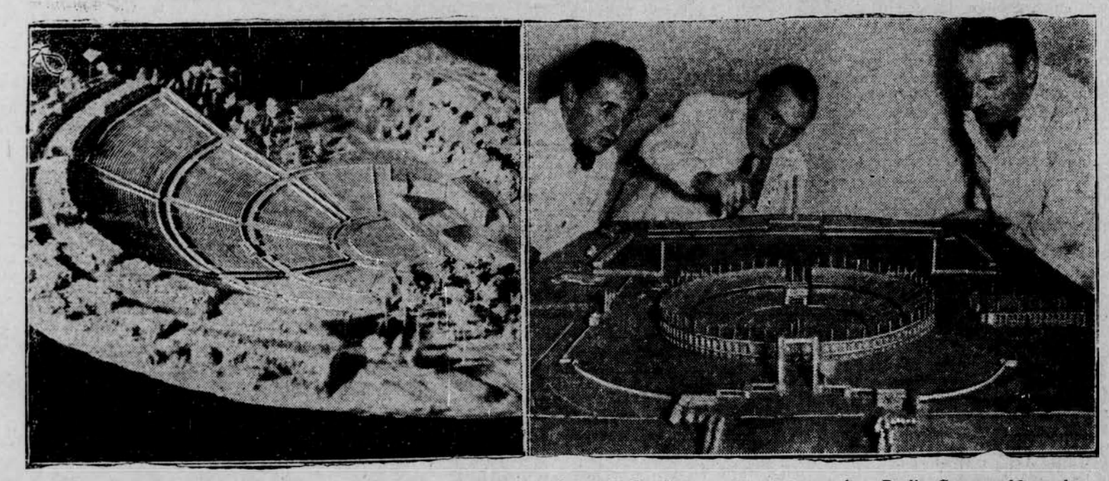
(2) This meeting condemns the action of the B.B. and C.I. Railway administration in the sudden withdrawal of recognition without giving an opportunity to the Union to explain the charge brought against it.

This meeting further condemns the action of the administration in serving a charge-sheet on active workers of the Union for absence from work as an attempt to victimize them on account of their Union activities.

Mr. Pathak said he saw no reason why after 3 years of useful existence, the recognition of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, Workers' Union should be withdrawn. Mr. Desai seconded the resolution which was also passed unanimously.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, Workers' Union, who was to address the meeting could not be present owing to sickness.

HOW GERMAN SPORT FORUM WILL LOOK LIKE AT OLYMPIA 1936



These interesting models give a lively impression of the future form of the German Sport-forum in Berlin-Crunawald, where the Olympic Games are to take place. In the centre of the right side the model of the Stadium is to be seen, with seats for 100,000 spectators. Already next year important sporting events will be arranged here and it is expected that also foreign sportsmen will be present. On the left the model of the Dietrich-Eckart open-air stage which will be erected on the Reich-sporting-field.

GANDHIJI AND CONGRESS

(Continued from page 6)

greatest national institution in India. It was after his assumption of the reins of its administration that the Congress could legitimately claim to represent the masses of India. The retirement of Gandhiji from the Congress at this critical juncture in the history of the country is, therefore, widely regretted. The entreaties of his friends and followers failed to influence his decision. There is, however, comfort in the sure knowledge that Gandhiji's wise counsel would always be available to the Congress, whenever it seeks his advice. It is hoped that the Congress, which had the unique distinction of being guided for several years by the greatest son of India, would not be slow or halting in drawing its inspiration from the superb sacrifices and matchless deeds of Mahatma Gandhi in the cause of our Motherland.

ROYAL ACADEMY HONOURS BLIND SINGER

Miss May Sabeston Walker, a twenty-four-year-old London girl, who has been blind since birth, has won the Rutson Memorial Prize for sopranos awarded by the Royal Academy of Music.

Overhaul University Education

SIR S. M. SULAIMAN'S FORCEFUL PLEA AT ALIGARH CONVOCATION ADDRESS

ALIGARH, Dec. 22.

Sir Shah Mohammad Sulaiman, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, in his convocation address to the Aligarh Muslim University, when a doctorate was conferred on him, said:—

"The need of the western system of education is all the greater in a backward country like India, where ignorance is still deep-rooted and widespread. If there is anything next to poverty from which India suffers most, it is the illiteracy of its masses. One cannot deny that progress has been made during the last half century, but it is so very slow that in comparison with the tremendous strides of civilisation in the West our relative advance is less than nil. Compared with even Japan in the East, the educational backwardness of our people is appalling. A heavy debt therefore lies not only on the state to provide facilities but also on the educated classes as well to render every possible service for the uplift of their poor and less informed brethren.

REMODEL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

"No doubt, the increase in the number of students during the last few decades has been phenomenal. Judging from the vastness of the population which still remains to be educated and the small percentage of literacy attained so far there can be no doubt that the number will go on increasing at a still greater rate. For a country with hundreds of millions of people, it cannot be said with any truth that the present number of students is by any means too large.

"Proportionately speaking, the number is considerably smaller than in countries like England; and there is no justification for taking any steps to prevent an increase in the future. Howsoever unfortunate in some respects the ultimate consequence may be, the increasing demand for education is a hopeful sign and it is inevitable that the number must multiply and increase at a progressive rate.

"It is hopeless to try to stem the tide. The remedy is to remodel the system of education so as to find new fields of occupation for this increasing number. The whole system requires drastic overhauling. The existing institutions, which impart mere general education must be transformed into semi-vocational institutions. The existing schools have, no doubt, contributed to the progress of secondary education on a large scale, but it is owing to these very schools that the problem of unemployment has become so acute. Boys are taken away from their hereditary occupations and given nothing but a smattering of literary education instead.

SUFFICIENT TECHNICAL TRAINING.

"The problem of unemployment will be solved to a large extent, if instead of creating in their minds a contempt for their trade, the students are given some special training for it. Manual training or a knowledge of some handicraft introduced as a compulsory subject will provide sufficient technical training to a majority of students so as to obviate the necessity of their prosecuting their studies beyond the school stage.

"Government schools should be gradually transformed into institutions of a specialised vocational character in order to serve as models to similar private institutions. Private enterprise should be directed mainly towards semi-industrial schools imparting vocational training side by side with general education. The aim should be to have industrial and handicraft schools in all important towns where young men and girls may be trained to earn their livelihood by taking to small industries not requiring much capital.

"On the other hand, the value of higher education should be judged both from the cultural and the utilitarian points of view. The universities have come to occupy a prominent position it our material life, and their importance is bound to grow greater still, but there is also the utilitarian aspect.

CO-OPERATION WITH INDUSTRIES.

"The universities should readapt themselves to the needs of the time, and adjust their teaching to the requirements of the various professions, services and industries. University life must be in living contact with the practical problems of the country; and to achieve this the universities must enter into active co-operation with established industrial institutions.

"It is only by the discoveries and inventions of commercial utility made by universities that a betterment of the economic conditions of India may be brought about. What is wanted is an application of scientific research to industrial development, and this can be procured by co-ordination and harmony between the universities and the pioneer industries of the country. Only a re-organisation on such lines will meet the crisis.

"The present list of subjects taught in the Indian universities is not such as to leave much room for curtailment. If the number of subjects prescribed at Aligarh were compared with the number of subjects taught at Cambridge, Oxford or London, the contrast would be striking. Perhaps many, who talk of reducing the number of subjects in the Indian universities, are not aware that at the big English universities well over 150 different subjects are available to students and there is adequate, staff to teach all of them.

"In western countries, technology dominates the whole of modern life. Only a rapid expansion of industry, trade and commerce can provide a sufficient field for a backward country like India, which has an enormously large population. There is already a great stimulus to the expansion of business and new factories are being built every year. Not only the sugar industry but other big industries are developing.

"We can foresee that in the immediate future progress will lie in the direction of electrification of all the important cities and the extension of water-works to all the towns. These alone will absorb a very large number of electrical and mechanical engineers.

"Besides manufacture, there is the great agricultural industry, which is the mainstay of the large masses in the rural areas. Their methods are crude and primitive and have not kept pace with the advance of scientific improvements adopted in other colonies of the Empire, which are competing with India. There is great room for improvement of the quality of land, which will immensely increase the value of agricultural produce.

INITIAL EXPENDITURE.

"Unfortunately, technological departments involve very heavy initial costs to provide accommodation and equipments, and require heavy recurring expenditure for their maintenance. Hence there is a natural reluctance to open such branches as would swallow up a great part of the income and commit the university to large recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

"The Benares University has succeeded in realising three great ideals, which are specially suited to a country like India. First, its teaching staff is more moderately paid than that of any other Indian university. Secondly, the life led by the students of the university is much simpler and cheaper than at any other university; and thirdly, the university is not only imparting theoretical knowledge, literary and scientific, but also giving technical training—thus marking a real contribution to the industrial development of India and supplying the needs of Indian industries and factories."

Sir Shah Mohammad next indicated the manner in which greater efficiency might be achieved by the various departments of a university. He concluded with a plea to students to cultivate the simple life and to avoid extravagance.

He referred in this connection to the new tradition being established in the Aftab Hall, at Aligarh, which had fixed as its great object a simple standard of living and a whole-hearted pursuit of studies.

Baroda Letter

HIND-VIJAY GYMKHANA

Alleged Rough-Handling Of Press Correspondents

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 24.

The Hind-Vijay Gymkhana Sports concluded and Prince Udesingh distributed the prizes to the winners.

Press correspondents of leading Indian papers had gone there by special invitations to attend the function, and they were also the members of the Publicity Committee of the competitive tournaments. Due to overcrowding, they had no sitting accommodation. But all of them had to abruptly leave the place owing to alleged rough handling.

The first annual informal celebrations of the Baroda Sahitya Sabha was celebrated yesterday at the New Era High School Buildings, when an interesting programme of music, garbas, entertainments, cinema films and light refreshments was carried cut.

The garba function was unique. The work of Mr. Dinkar Pathak and Mr. Bhailikar of imitations and technique of languages evoked praise.

Prof. Trivedi narrated the various activities of the Sahitya Sabha in detail.

Our Rajkot Letter

SRADDHANAND ANNIVERSARY

Kathiawar Maritime Problem Still Unsolved

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Dec. 23.

Mrs. Rama Chhaganlal Joshi presided at a public meeting held this evening in the local Harijan locality organised by the local Seva Sangha to celebrate the anniversary of late Swami Shraddhanandji. Harijan boys and girls participated in the sports which formed one of the items of the anniversary celebration. Prominent among those who addressed the meeting were Pandit Krishna Sarma, an Arya Samaj missionary of Cawnpur and Mr. Jathalal Joshi.

Referring to the life work of late Swamiji Mr. Sarma dwelt upon the two issues (1) national education, (2) uplift of Harijans, which were so dear to Swamiji's heart. Referring to Kangadi Gurukul the creation of Swamiji, and his part at Amritsar Congress he added that it was an international ideal institution which turned out every year hundreds of selfless workers who not only contributed the savings of one day's meals to Gandhiji for the Harijan uplift but stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for freedom.

Presiding over the All-India Sweepers' Conference at Cawnpur in 1925 the late Swamiji exhorted all Muslims and non-Muslims to blot out the stigma of untouchability, by throwing open wells and educational institutions to Harijans. He cited the instance of Mysore Government which withheld grants of such institutions which would not admit Harijan students.

To provide Harijans separate wells and schools, he opined, was to perpetuate untouchability in the Hindu fold.

SACRIFICED HIS ALL.

Mr. Joshi eulogised the services of the late Swamiji who sacrificed his all in the service of the motherland and Harijans. He exhorted the hearers to copy the dauntless courage and self-sacrifice of late Swamiji.

Prizes in Khaddar and books were distributed by the President among the winners in the sports and all the Harijan school children.

The President congratulated the Seva Sangha on its splendid work in the four years for the removal of untouchability medical relief, educational facilities and other social uplift work. She urged one and all to co-operate wholeheartedly in the Harijan work launched by Gandhiji, the seeds of which were sown by Swamiji long long ago.

An intercommunal dinner was organised by the local Arya Samaj, yesterday in which more than 150 persons both the Savarnas and the Harijans took part.

PRINCES REMAIN SILENT

It is reliably learnt that the Kathiawar Maritime problem has not yet been solved. The recent Kathiawar Princes' meeting, presided over by Mr. Lalimar, A.G.G. held here adopted a resolution exactly on the lines chalked out by the ministers' meeting recently held in Bombay. It refused to say a word till the draft of India Bill to be moved in the House of Commons on 22nd January next. The Princes do not wish to reduce their status to that of Zemindars of Bengal, U.P and other provinces.

RISE IN PRICE OF SUGAR

It is believed that the Government of India has asked all the maritime States of the province not to give any rebate. As a possible consequence of this, the price of Sugar which was Rs. 2/5, this week rose to Rs. 3/7 by the week-end. As the difference in price of Sugar between the Civil Station and Rajkot State prices is only five annas, the State still have to cancel its monopoly or the States shall have to follow suit.

Sjt. Thakkar Bapa's Kathiawar and Cutch tour is now over. During the period he went to 98 towns and villages and inspected 118 Harijan localities. At his request, the Bhavnagar, Durbar has made a provision in the new Year's budget to open ten more Harijan schools at different places in the State area. He was painfully surprised to hear a Harijan sister of Kathipithda exclaiming "Had she been a bitch, she would have drank water from any pond to her heart's content."

Sheikh Mahomedbhai, ex-Dewan of Junagadh recently paid a visit to Junagadh and saw Nawab Saheb. As a result of the reverting of Mr. Edwards, a member of Jungadh administration council to Government service his portfolio is partially shared by the Dewan Mr. Cadel and other councillors.

FARMERS CLAIM FULL RELIEF

Not being satisfied by the partial relief granted by the Baroda Government to the farmers of Okha Mahal the latter are reported to have urged for the grant of full year's dues.

Deccan Letter

HYDERABAD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Recommends Sjt. Kaleswar Rao As A. P. C. C. President

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Dec. 24.

At a meeting of the Hyderabad Congress Committee held under the presidency of Deshabhaktha Waman Naik, it was decided to recommend the name of Mr. A. Kaleshwer Rao, Bezwada for the Presidentship of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee.

The First Nizam Maharashtra Ayurvedic Conference will be held at Paithan on 9th, 10th and 11th January. The conference will be opened by Dr. K. S. Mhasker of Bombay and presided over by Vidya Bhushan Purushotham Sakharam Hirlekar of Amraoti.

LAND FEUD.

It is reported that two brothers of Reddy community took the law into their hands and in a scuffle three were injured and one died. These two brothers of Musapet, Mahboobnagar District engaged a few persons to take possession of a certain land one day, a party came to the field and attacked its rival. On receipt of information the police rushed to the scene and effected the arrest of three persons. The injured persons were removed to the hospital where one expired. The alleged culprits have been remanded to jail custody.

SUICIDE.

A strange story was related on the 22nd instant at the Police Headquarters of how a father robbed his son and committed suicide. It is alleged that the father who was hardpressed for money stole Rs. 4 from his son and went to a shop at Osmangunj. The son on finding that Rs. 4 were missing from his purse asked his father in the presence of the shop-keeper and others and searched his person. The father felt the shock and immediately committed suicide by stabbing himself.

POLO PLAYER INJURED

Receives Serious Injuries In Course Of Game

BHOPAL, Dec. 25.

An accident, resulting in serious injuries to a Russian polo player is reported to have occurred here.

It appears from the report that during a game in which His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal was playing against a Russian team, one of the visitors suddenly fell off his pony and sustained serious injuries. First-Aid was promptly rendered, and the player was removed to hospital, where he is reported to be progressing satisfactorily.—United Press.

DANGERS OF FEDERATION

(Continued from page 6)

would be little less than one-third which is the present strength of the official bloc. In the Legislative Assembly the number of States' seats would be 93 and it would be equal to one-fourth of the total strength of 375 which means a little over the present 1/5 strength. This semi-official bloc of the Princes' nominees which is intended to be a substitute for the present official blocs in both the Houses would possess the self-same strength approximately on the side of Government. So what appears as a concession to the unreasonable demand of the Princes for vacancy weightage is virtually a safeguard by which Government intends to support its cause in both the Houses. As a matter of fact under the new scheme the provincial Legislatures would be formed on communal lines and as indirect election is intended for both the Upper Houses the complexion of both the Houses would be saturated with communal feelings and nationalism would be considerably diluted. And yet to guard against any contingency the Government has conferred this vacancy weightage on the Princes to make its position invulnerable by maintaining this semi-official bloc almost of the same strength as it is under the present constitution. The Government appear to be meticulous about suggesting devices to safeguard their interests against all contingencies. And this is the reason of this artificial weightage for resulting shortage. The Princes who would join seem to claim as residuary legatees of those who will not join. This form of representation is unknown to any democratic constitution functioning in the world.

(To Be Continued.)

AGENTS WANTED
APPLY FOR TERMS

Every Warden representative is trained to serve as an expert Insurance Counselior, and can be trusted to analyse your personal problems and recommend you the most economical, and profitable scheme to suit your individual needs. There are plans to suit every purse and purpose, each offering you novel and extremely liberal privileges which no other Company in India has ever offered. There are several factors that should be considered in selecting a plan of Insurance and only a man trained to give this advice will be able to help you, and not some one who is your friend and who happens to be the Agent of some other Company, trying to get your business.

CONSULT A WARDEN'S TRAINED AGENT AS YOU WOULD A DOCTOR OR A LAWYER

The WARDEN INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

FOR UTMOST IN PROTECTION SECURITY & SERVICE

Head Office:— Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

Branch Office:— Sohrab House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WHY DO YOU USE PEROXIDE?

We assume it is in order to obtain the ozonic, antiseptic, cleansing, healing and germicidal properties of free OXYGEN. If so you require the best and the best is—

MERCKOZONE

made by MERCK. Do not simply ask for Peroxide of Hydrogen but specify Merckozone and insist on it.

For the treatment of wounds, sores, etc.
For use as a gargle and mouth-wash.
For dental care and in manicure.
For removing blackheads and pimples.
For bleaching stains out of linen.
For cleaning articles of ivory, bone, etc.
For clearing and renovating old paintings and engravings.

From all CHEMISTS and STORES
In 4 oz., 10 oz. and 20 oz. Patent Bottles

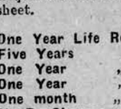
Made Only By

E. MERCK, DARMSTADT, GERMANY

B. C. 3.

YOUR LIFE READING

MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR DAILY



Please fill up the lucky coupon attached below and send the same to us. You will be furnished with matters regarding your health, family, profit or loss in profession, financial fluctuations, journeys, friendship and its subsequent results, attitude of your relations towards you, lucky and unlucky effects, relationship with the government, lucky and unlucky days, lucky number and colour, lottery and race. A golden opportunity to the professionists, merchants, speculators etc., to possess our daily readings which opens your eyes to the vicissitudes of your luck and which no one ought to miss. Remedies to avert the evil influence of your stars are then and there mentioned. Do not fail to seize this rare opportunity. Required informations noted below may be also sent in a separate sheet.

CHARGES

One Year Life Reading (Monthly details)	...	Rs. 2-0-0
Five Years " "	...	Rs. 7-8-0
One Year " (Weekly details)	...	Rs. 10-0-0
One Year " (Daily details)	...	Rs. 50-0-0
One month " for trial "	...	Rs. 5-0-0
V. P. Charges within India and Burma	...	Rs. 0-5-0

HANUMATH UPASI V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR,
Hanuman Jothish Office, Tiruttani, S. India.

LUCKY COUPON

Sir,

Please send me my life reading Monthly/Weekly/or Daily and I am giving you all the informations regarding the same. I request you to send this by V.P.P. (or M.O. Postal Order Sent).

1. Full Name.....
2. Sex (Mr. Mrs or Miss).....
3. Age and Profession.....
4. Date and time of Birth if available.....
5. Time of writing and Date.....
6. For one Year or.....
7. Monthly, Weekly or Daily.....

ADDRESS:—

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.)

Date.

Take CASTOPHENE The World's Best Laxative

It tastes as good as chocolate. It ensures *complete* inner cleanliness. It is so safe, so gentle, that it will not disturb the most delicate stomach. In bottles of 25, 50 and 100 chocolates from your chemists

CASTOPHENE MFG. CO., (India), Post Box 2187, Bombay.

WE WELCOME YOU IN X'MAS HOLIDAYS WITH A MARVELLOUS CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

DAILY TWO SHOWS
WEDNESDAY, 26th DEC., 1934
5 p.m., and 9-30 p.m.
Prof. KEELERY'S Famous

Whiteway Circus

with ROYAL MENAGERIE

Pleasing Thrills! Merry Acts!! Wonderful Sensations!!!
Death-Defying Stunts on SEVEN HORIZONTAL BARS!
The Monkey-Race—Funniest act ever seen!
Blood-curdling dexterity at KNIFE-THROWING of Mr. Willison and Miss Ruth!
The Sensational TIGER-JUMP
will pin you to your seat!
THE DENTAL BUTTERFLIES!! THE DENTAL BUTTERFLIES SHALL GIVE YOU—the RAREST THRILL ever known
The Flying Trapeze nowhere so dauntlessly handled!
Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Horses all combine to give you the merriest time!
Location: NANA CHOWK, Gowalia Tank Road.

Prices of Admission:—

Box	.....	Rs. 4-8
Stall	.....	Rs. 3-6
I Class	.....	Rs. 2-4
II Class	.....	Re. 1-2
Gallery	.....	Re. 0-9

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR LADIES.
Special Tram arrangement after the shows.
Advance Booking at S. ROSE and CO. Fort, BOMBAY.

New York's Night Life

Wine And Women, Dining And Dancing, To Suit All Tastes And Purses

Mr. H. I. Brock writes in the "New York Times Magazine":—

New York's night life, so naively gay until the World War clapped an extinguisher on it, so flaming and screaming after the war's lid came off that even prohibition could not subdue the raucous riot of its proceedings, suffered eclipse in the shadow of the depression—which at first it had flouted. Most people, indeed, not incurable night-owls, almost forgot the existence of such a thing.

Repeal, which allowed even modest owls to come out in the open again and turned the glare of the spotlight full upon them last Winter, upset to such extent the underground habits of both the proprietors and the patrons of the joy-dispensing places that in the confusion the confidently expected revival of nightside revelry was considerably delayed. It is only with the coming of the new season of indoor sports, as the leaves turn and the sidewalk cafes are belighted, that real recovery arrives—or, at any rate, reaches visibility high enough to compel attention.

The night life, of course, includes a number of things; starting at dinner time and going on through theatre time. But many people dine and go to the theatre who have nothing to do with the night life. The night life that is the life begins after the theatre. Its natural habitat is the sort of place they have been calling "night club" in all the best cities ever since the name was invented to get around London's early closing for liquor-dispensing resorts that were not clubs. Prohibition, prolific of legal fiction; filled New York in turn with self-styled night clubs, with elaborate furniture of "guest cards." Repeal killed off a vast number of that crop, though others were hardy enough to survive.

Now the name serves for the perfectly legal places that provide food, drink and entertainment from 6 p. m to 3 a. m. flaunt cheerful invitations in electric lights all over the town, and are attracting extraordinary numbers of paying guests, the financial stringency notwithstanding.

CLUSTER OF HOTELS

The horizontal range is from Park Avenue and Fifth, where the great hotels cluster, through all the midtown streets from river to river, with a concentration of the biggest, brightest and noisiest around the white lights of Times Square. After that, it reaches north and south, taking in all the foreign quarters that create on Manhattan a map in miniature of Europe and parts of Asia, Africa and South America. Foreigners cannot be left out of this picture, because they take naturally to music and dancing with their food and drink in the evening and because late hours in cafes are among many of them traditionally devoted to frivolous entertainment—wine, woman and song included.

The vertical range is from the sort of hotel-basement cafe, deep below the sidewalk, that used to be called rathskeller (but never is any more), to what looks like a giant liner aloft, with her saloon deck all alight, swung sixty-odd stories above the sidewalks and pointing her bows eastward—though, as a matter of fact; she sits solid on the top of Rockefeller Center.

This, of course, is only one of many so-called "roofs" where the map of the city, outlined in electric lights far below, strives to divert the attention of the patrons at little tables from the music of the band, the moan of the mike and the gyrations of dancing couples in exotic attitudes, both angular and flat—mock Javanese, most likely. But it stands topside centre as none of the others do—visible from Long Island, from New Jersey and Central Park alike.

SKY SIGN

Thus it becomes the sky sign paramount of the night life of the city over which it rears its jewelled head, the night life that goes forward on all the levels below to various accompaniment the drone of saxophones, the beat of drums, the wail of violins, the throb and riptide of smitten wires from the zymbalon; or merely the tickling of a toy piano's ivories, the bray of an accordion or the strumming of banjo, zither or guitar.

There are night clubs of every degree, night clubs for every complexion; night clubs for everybody. The back rooms of the old-time saloons, restored to active service by the New Deal, are not back rooms any more. They are neighbourhood night clubs, with a piano player or accordion squeezer supplying entertainment to mixed company, engaged otherwise in playing ping-pong, in talk or argument, or in drinking beer or stronger potions—with, once in a while, perhaps, a fight or a yell for the police.

DINING AND DANCING

The rooms holding up entire walls of mirrors to opulent luxury in the old taste or the new and topped by star-spangled ceilings—the rooms where they dine and dance in the big hotels that were so solemn a year ago—these, too, are night clubs. They are, that is; when the patrons dance and sup instead, while torch singers yearn and crooners moon into the microphone and dancing teams cut fancy figures, including cart-wheels; the spokes of which are the lady dancer's bare legs tipped with silver sandals. Other entertainers may be singers in exotic costumes or funny men in dinner jackets who are paid for being funny, even if they are not.

Essentially what makes a night club, as distinguished from just a place to eat and drink and dance and talk, is the thoughtful provision of hired entertainers for people who cannot or will not entertain themselves. Since the parent institution is the cabaret of simple days (and lowly origin), what counts is the floor show, with extra thrills for ringside tables.

This brings us to the night clubs proper, or de luxe. Their characteristic is the effect, or pretense, of being select; exclusive, intimate; small—at least in contrast to the generous spaces of the hotel ballroom restaurants. Generally they are the places that we used to know under the dry dispensation as night clubs and also as speakeasies.

Not an unusual accompaniment—or legacy from this past—is a suggestion of exotic decadence. Here you are supposed to find a floor show with a difference—a special piquancy of novelty or artistry or provocation. For the patrons are the sort to whom the night life is not strange—even when they are visiting firemen and their women folk from any of the many cities all over this country that have no night life and prefer to have none so their people may come to New York to get it. (Remember that our night clubs, like our theatres, would do very ill without our transients.)

"WAITERS RIGGED UP AS SAILORS"

The scale varies; the setting may be all chromium plate and mirrors, or murals, classical or modern; mere nudes or comic-strip caricatures. A foreign or rustic flavour may be concocted—Viennese, Russian, Spanish or the tang of a Basque fishing village with the harbour and the shipping and the shops about the market place. Then the upstairs windows in the scenery, looking down on the tables and the dance floor (which is the market square), may be arranged for acts at which the patrons can pretend to play Peeping Tom. Probably the waiters are rigged up as sailors in striped jerseys and berets tipped with red.

Running this sort of "illusion" takes a deal, if not of training, at least of the showman's gift. The entire air of the place may depend upon a tall, slim foreign creature with extra long tails to his coat and a carnation in his buttonhole, who is doing the honours with that exaggerated but efficient courtesy which warns of a touch of cold hauteur if you should happen to be not quite the sort of person the place particularly desires as a patron.

The floor show ought to include a suave somebody dextrous with cards, a pair of torrid dancers and a sultry torch singer. There should be, too, as many as three orchestras playing by turns; and dancing space so limited that when half the guests try to dance at once the result is a compact and writhing mass in which nobody can dance.

QUEER ISN'T IT?

The pocket-handkerchief dance floor has a pragmatic sanction in night club circles. It has been observed that if there is a big floor and plenty of room, nobody wants to dance. Whereas if there is a tiny patch of floor and a frightful jam, everybody wants to dance.

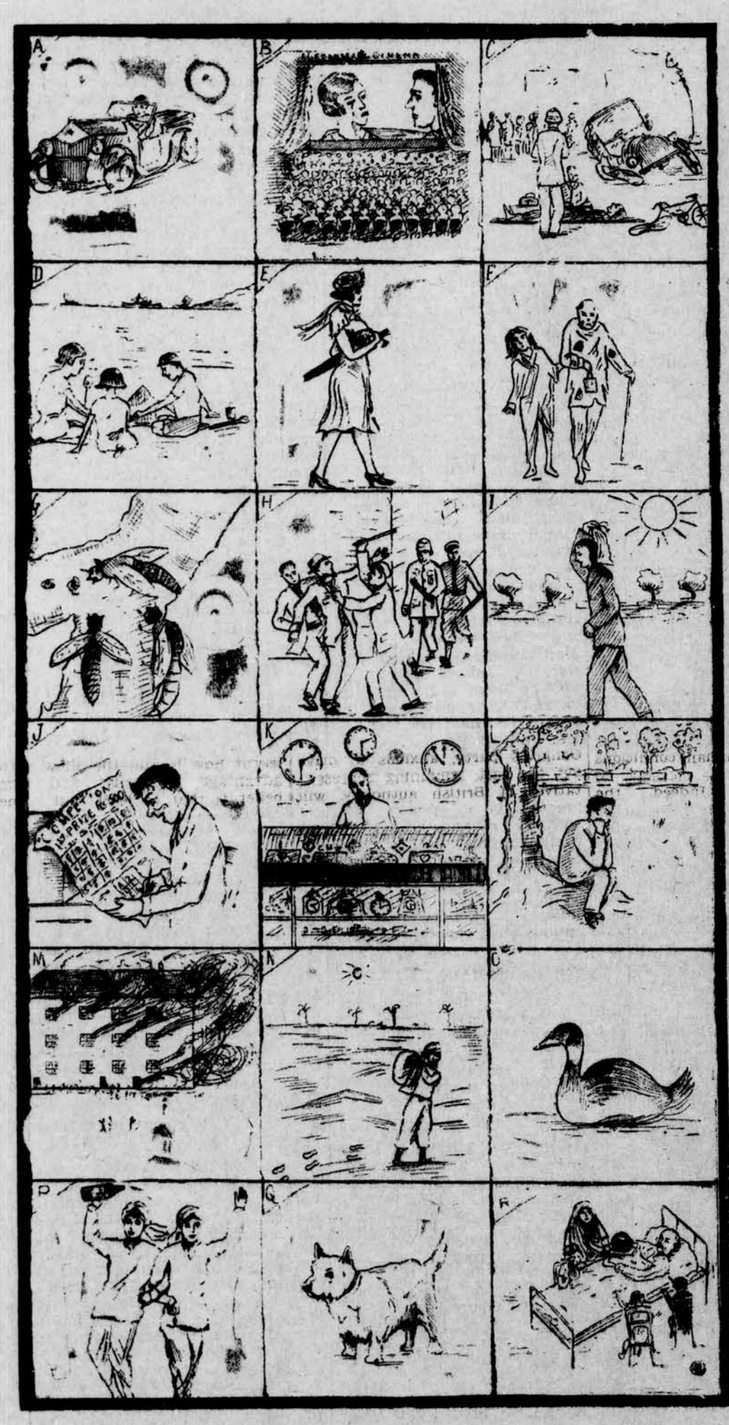
Deference to this idea is not utterly lacking in the highest-hung of all the shows—twinkling like a tea tray in the sky—where the dance floor revolves with the ringside tables aboard, while crystal lusters above depend from a domed ceiling that plays tunes in colour. This is the place where a foreign artist scatters from her posies "Roses, only roses," and sings about street flotsam and love and such matters in a fashion so entrancing that it raises the question whether torch singing may not, after all, be only artistry gone wrong.

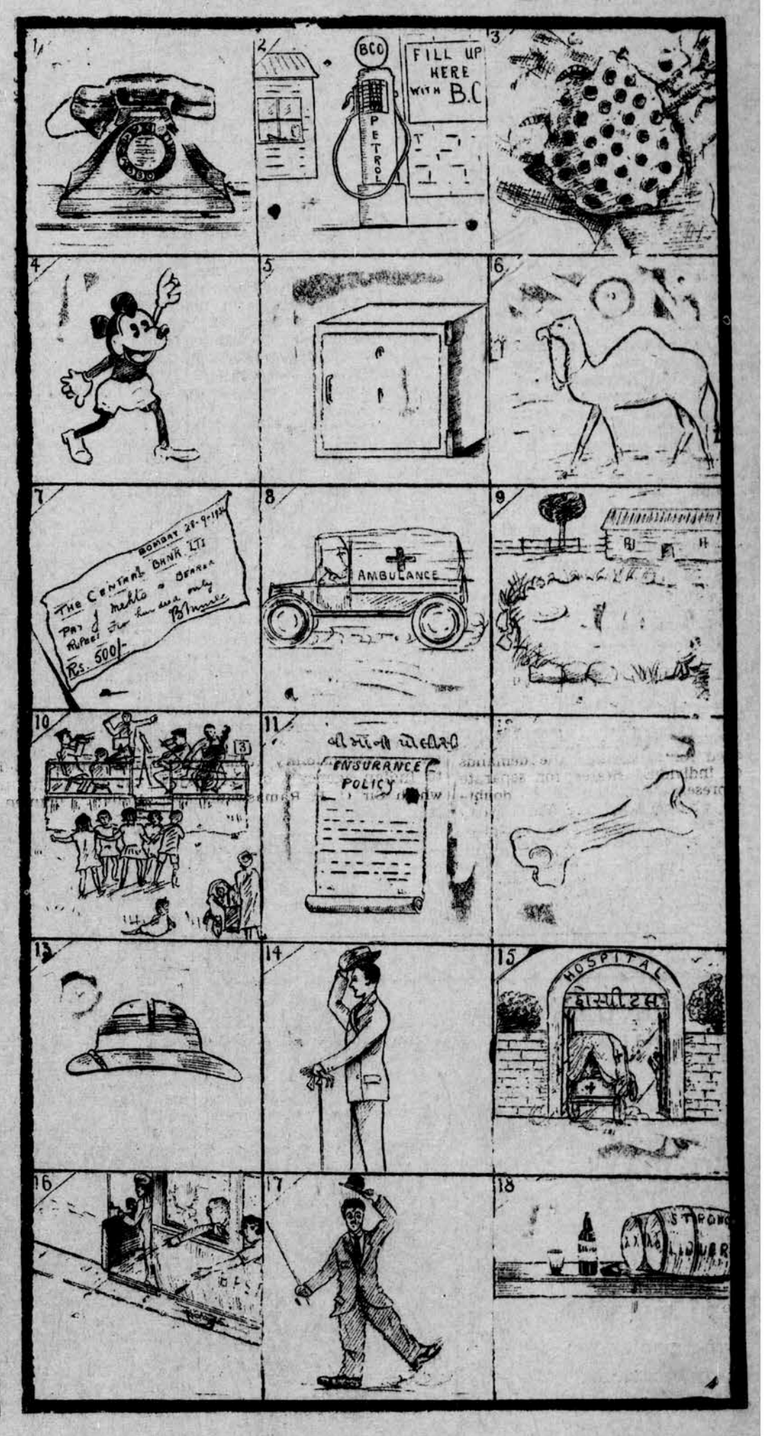
The pulling power of crowded dance floors, some say, is due to the fact that so many people are

(Continued on page 12).

ATTRACTION COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are two sets of pictures, one on the left marked A B C shows persons, creatures or articles for whom objects in illustrations on the right marked 1. 2. 3 have some usefulness or attraction.

As for instance bone is generally considered to be an attraction for dog. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against illustration "Q" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize.

Remember to send your entries before 9th January, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th January, 1935 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 17th January, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Clues.	Illustrations.	Clues.
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	12
I		R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 9th January 1935.

"Appoint Able Indians To Governorships"

"What Is Most Dangerous In Our Relations With India Is Doubt And Suspicion"

In the course of a 'general survey of the India Report' a correspondent writes in the "Manchester Guardian" as follows:

Two things seem pretty certain: first, this report will make it easy for the Government to get its India Bill through Parliament: secondly, neither Congress nor any other party in India genuinely wishes to prevent the Government's bill from becoming law. All will try to use the new powers for their own purposes. It is not at all so clear how long we may have to wait before the Federal Govnrment can be brought into being. The probable cause of delay will be neither finance nor the reserve bank, but the difficulty of getting the Princes, jointly or individually, to commit themselves to definite compromises on controversial matters of detail.

The Federation cannot be started till a sufficient number of the rulers come in, for few States would care to risk coming in alone or nearly alone. They feel the need for the support of a sufficient number of brother States when they go to sup with their big cousins the British Indian Provinces. Further, most of the Provinces would much prefer a British Indian Federation without the States. If a British Indian Federation were first started difficulties would be put in the way of States desiring to come in

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

The report makes clear the need for an All-India Federation, the difficulties in the way of bringing one into being, and the consequent necessity for taking advantage of the opportunity which has now unexpectedly presented itself, an opportunity which might not recur in a century. It therefore accepts as a necessary evil the fact that the central Federal authority Executive and Legislature must be in many ways an awkward and anomalous structure. Major Attlee's draft report draws attention to what is perhaps the most disquieting feature in the prospect. The Federal Legislature will be a populous body—375 members in the Lower House and 260 in the Upper. The number cannot be appreciably reduced because of the need for satisfying the demands of individual States for separate representation. But it is doubtful whether anything like a party system or any kind of discipline can be evolved in a Legislature containing representatives, Muslim and Hindu, from the different States and Provinces. Similarly, the Federal Ministry will have to be so arranged as to contain representatives of the views of the Provinces, the States, the Muslims, the Hindus, &c.

MINISTRY AND LEGISLATURE.

The relations between such a Ministry and such a Legislature can never be similar to those which obtain between the British Cabinet and the Houses of Parliament. How close relations between the Ministry and the Legislature can in any way be maintained is not clear. Major Attlee's solution based on municipal precedents does not appear happy. It looks as if the Ministry, aided by the Viceroy's extraordinary powers, will become an autocratic business Government, and the Legislature will tend to be another glorified debating society protesting passionately or querulously against the proceedings of men whose decisions it will rarely be able to influence.

But this is speculation. The great thing, after all, is to get the new self-governing institutions into existence and to give Indians the chance of developing them by their own efforts to suit their own natures and their own needs. They have numbers, wealthy learning and brains enough. If they use their opportunities reasonably well nothing can prevent them from attaining, or rather regaining, a leading place among the nations of the world.

On our side, is there anything which we can do at this stage to help forward a development which may be as much in our own interests as in those of India? Let us apply to the report Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer's two main tests:

1. How far is responsibility transferred from British to Indian agency?

2. Does the new Constitution allow of natural growth toward Dominion status without constant invocations of the aid of the British Parliament?

With regard to the first, we see the sphere in which responsibility is transferred is extensive enough, but the completeness of the transfer is everywhere limited by the discretionary powers of the Viceroy and Governors. These powers are the buttresses of the report's scheme. To remove all would mean its collapse. To remove one or two would hardly make it appreciably more acceptable to India, though the Viceroy's "special responsibility for the financial stability and credit" of the Federation appears unnecessary in view of the strong Conservative elements in the central authority and the powerful influence which the Viceroy could exert even without this "special responsibility." Its omission might be useful with the Bombay businessmen, whose goodwill is worth having. But more could be gained by the appointment of Indians of influence, character, and ability to Governorships. Governors as servants of the Crown exercise a considerable degree of independent initiative and discretion. Such appointment would therefore in fact effect a transfer of responsibility from British to Indian agency of the kind which Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer had in mind.

UNLIMITED ROOM FOR GROWTH

As to the second test, the report requires the British Parliament's sanction for further changes in the Constitution except at a few points. But if we think not of the letter of the law but of the organism's chance of developing within the letter of the law, we see at once how unlimited is the room for growth. At first the Provincial and Federal Ministers will be men chosen by the Governors and Viceroy to manage the Legislatures for them. In the end the Viceroy and Governors may have to accept as Ministers men with a detailed, coherent, and constructive programme backed not merely by the Legislature but by majorities in both the Hindu and Moslem electorates. When that day comes the British Parliament will be ready enough to sanction any changes of detail or principle which the Indian electorate may desire. It would seem, then, that the immediate need is to get the report translated into law as quickly as possible and so to start self-governing institutions functioning under the new Act.

"DOUBT AND SUSPICION"

Besides that, it might help a little to improve the atmosphere if the National Government would go a step beyond the preamble to the Act of 1919, which speaks of the "progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire." It might be well to make clear what is in the mind of the British people. Do they look forward to seeing India, like the Dominions, fully self-governing—in regard to defence and foreign affairs as well as other matters? Or do they believe that, in view of the special difficulties involved in India's defence and of the peculiar treaty position of the Indian States, we must deliberately aim at a permanent system of partnership in defence and foreign affairs? Or should we say that it is not yet possible to see far enough into the future to make a decision and that for some time to come our policy must be to keep both roads open so that we may be free to decide later in the light of the new developments. It does not, perhaps, matter much which of the three courses we propose to follow if only the National Government can succeed in interpreting the mind of the country correctly and speaking it out with frankness and honesty. What is mot dangerous in our relations with India is doubt and suspicion.

GENERAL SURVEY OF 'REFORMS' REPORT

Working Of Safeguards: Are They Irksome?

"The Manchester Guardian" wrote the following in giving the second of the three articles on "Reforms," from one of its correspondents in mail week:—

"This is the second of a series of three articles analysing and discussing the India Select Committee's Report from the standpoint of an administrator considering how the proposed reforms should work in practice. The writer of the articles had a long experience in various administrative offices under the Government of India."

The preceding article sought to suggest that the scheme of Government outlined in the report was well compacted, consistent, and suited to Indian conditions but not likely to be pleasing to Indian opinion. Indeed, the Committee seems to have acted on the old-fashioned Indian civil servant's saying, "If we honestly try to see what we think best for India and then make up our mind to do it without fear or favour, heedless of clamour, then in the long run we shall come out of it well enough—far better and far safer than if we try to please any one faction or all factions."

It is easier to write a report on those lines than to act on them. Still, it is no small matter that the report shows few divergences from the standard India's true interests have been put first throughout. It was hardly improper to commend to the consideration of future Viceroys the ideas which underlie the policy of Ottawa. Even the section which deals with safeguards against discrimination of all kinds is reasonable enough, and a self-governing India would do wisely to act on the principles there laid down.

I.C.S. AND GOVERNORS

Do we not, however, need an Indian authority in London to insist on the maintenance of an equally austere standard of political wisdom in these islands? What are we to say if India inquires whether the British Government has ever imposed a penal or discriminatory tariff on the agricultural produce of a neighbouring island? Again, the wisdom, though not the good intentions, of the Committee may be impugned when they insist on India's need for British officials and suggest that many of the provincial governors will continue to be drawn from the Indian Civil Service.

No doubt the report is right in opposing those who would substitute provincial for All-India services. But our past history in India is full of regrets for our failure to make a more generous use of Indian agency, and the British Indian civil servant has long since come to be regarded justly or unjustly, as a natural enemy to the ambition of the Indian intelligentsia. To put men from the service into the Governor's office must greatly increase the suspicion with which India regards the powers to be vested in the Governor. Nor does the Indian civil servant's work help him to acquire the width of view or freedom from prejudice necessary for the wise exercise of discretion to overrule a Ministry of politicians responsible to a popular Legislature.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY

Again, in regard to the Indianisation of the army, the report might have shown a better comprehension of India's difficulty. Indirectly, if not directly, the pace of Indianisation will have an important influence on the pace of India's progress to self-government. Yet India is told that the pace of Indianisation must be decided by expert military opinion. She knows, however, that such opinion on her case is apt to be strongly biased by professional, racial, and political prejudices. As her sons, even those of the martial races, have till recently been debarred from commissioned rank, she has no experts of her own to check the assertions of unfriendly generals. What she needs is an assurance that men in authority in Great Britain and India understand her difficulty and will take pains to ensure that the soldiers who are chosen to advise on or help in the process of Indianisation are men of fair minds and friendly temper, anxious to assist rather than to obstruct. In this respect the Committee has missed an opportunity. Its remarks on army Indianisation, though not hostile, are neither helpful nor encouraging.

DRASTIC POWERS?

But to the eyes of Indian Nationalists these things will appear small in comparison with the immense discretionary powers to be vested in the Viceroy and provincial governors. In the preceding article it was argued that the decision to give these powers was sound. It is, however, well to realise how drastic and all-pervasive they are. They will enable a governor to take into his own hands the whole government of the Province of Bengal or to regulate the number of Moslem watchmen to be employed in a town hall. If the governor chose to abuse his powers he could undoubtedly arrange for Government discrimination in favour of British business men. We know that he will do nothing of the sort. But that fact is not so obvious to Indian eyes.

Again, anyone who knows anything of India will realise that a governor vested with such wide discretionary powers will never be free from suitors urging him to exercise them and not seldom backing their plea with cogent arguments and facts. In addition to this the tactics of the Congress party, anxious to drive out the last remaining representatives of British authority, will probably be to provoke conflicts with the governor and to compel him to use his power in unpopular causes by attacks upon civil servants and the police and in other ways.

Hence it would seem unduly optimistic to suppose that the governor's extraordinary powers will quickly become atrophied by lack of exercise as the Indian Ministries gain experience. If Nationalism or the hatred of foreign control is, as we believe, a force which has not yet reached its maximum vigour, then the governor will for many years to come be a real governor with a very difficult hand to play, and it is not easy to foretell the end of the game.

CONGRESS HESITATION?

But it may be that the Committee's report is based on a different estimate of probabilities. A recognition of the fact that the provincial governors may find little difficulty in using the powers vested in them may make the Congress think twice about coming into collision with the governor.

Then Nationalism denied the opportunity of a public martyrdom to be followed at a short interval by a public triumph, may prove after all to have less vitality, virility, and pertinacity than we believe. The average Indian may then feel that extremism has gone out of fashion and decide that self-government need not be rejected because it is mixed with a slight alloy of precaution.

MERRY-GO-MEMORIAL

"The Chinaman of Calafati" at Vienna is known throughout the world. In the centre of the Prata Amusement Park stands the huge wooden figure of a Chinese complete with pigtail, every now and then raising his mighty hand as if displaying the wonders of Basilio Calafati's roundabouts, which circle him. Kobilkoff, who has just died, inherited this famous piece of showmanship from his grandfather, who bought it from Calafati many years ago, and as it seems probable that these roundabouts may be removed by a new owner, or even altered, the authorities at Vienna are suggesting its purchase as a National monument.

NO PALPOBLE RESULTS

Endeavour To Spread Library Movement

The following are extracts from the opening address delivered by Mr. K. M. Asadullah, at the Ninth Session of the All-India Libraries' Conference:—

India has not reached that stage of advancement in the educational field as other countries in the world have; but I am not much wrong, when I say that full advantage is not being taken of the opportunities that are offered at present in this respect; and while our endeavour is to spread the library movement, we should not forget at the same time to create an awakening in the minds of our educated youngmen and others, that their education does not stop where they are under the impression it does; but there is further provision for their education in the shape of libraries. In order to create this feeling, I am of opinion that the establishment of Library Associations and holding of Conferences is quite essential. Otherwise, it becomes rather difficult to approach those for whom libraries are intended. Without propaganda, it is difficult to achieve any results nowe-days: and unless there be an organised body to undertake that duty, it is not easy to reach the goal. Library Conferences are a very handy tool for this purpose. There may be persons who may think otherwise, but opinions have always differed. Your Association has done quite a good deal of useful work in the past in this respect, and with its revival, I dare say much more and better work could be expected of it in the future. The Madras Presidency does not lack much in the matter of Library Associations and Conferences, but there are provinces in the country, where nothing is being done in this direction and I take this opportunity of sending an appeal to such parts of the country where there are no Library Associations at present, that something must be done to establish them.

A BUSINESS HOUSE

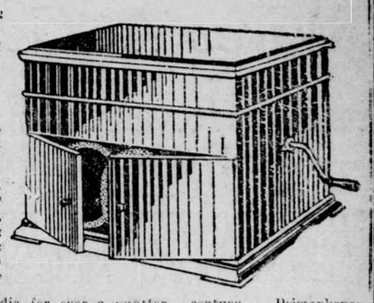
I usually compare the library with a business house, where unless the management is efficient, and due publicity is given to its contents, much business cannot be expected. The management of these business houses should be entrusted to those who have an aptitude for this sort of work, and who have learnt how to run the show with advantage. My belief and firm belief is that at least half the value of a library is gone, if the person in charge does not know how to handle his clientele, and how to afford them opportunities to derive the best use from the contents of his library. For this purpose I have always pleaded, and plead once more for the provision of proper facilities for training in librarianship. The difference between libraries conducted by trained persons and others is so evident that it hardly needs any comment from me.

The Punjab University Library has been meeting the demand for trained librarians for about the last twenty years, and Madras has followed suit by establishing Library Training Classes at the University; and I am glad to tell you that only recently, the Government of India have been pleased to grant permission for opening similar classes in the Imperial Library, Calcutta. Thus three important libraries of the country will be regularly producing persons trained in librarianship. But having regard to the vastness of the country, I do not think that room for more is not there.

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Allied to this subject of the upkeep of libraries or as an integral part of the same problem is the question of the adoption of a standard scheme of classification, for Indian Libraries. This question has been engaging the attention of all those who are interested in the library problems of the country, but I am afraid no palpable results have been achieved so far. Of course the conditions of our country are such that it is rather difficult to achieve unanimity on any point, whether it be political, educational, social, religious or cultural; but all the same I have no reasons to be pessimistic in this respect, and I do hope that a scheme or system of classification could after due deliberation be recommended to the libraries in the country, which if not adopted by all could easily be adopted by the majority. That will not only be right step in the right direction rather it will be a definite step forward in the history of the Indian Library Movement. I am not here to plead the cause of any particular system, but do not believe in this that we should confine ourselves to local or petty schemes, but should try to fall into line with other similar institutions by adopting an international system.

Primaphone Table Grand



Cabinets of pleasing appearance, solid in constructions, beautifully designed and highly polished in different colours, scientifically and mechanically perfect smooth running Thorens Swiss-Make all steel motors, ball bearing well balanced S Style tone arms, sweet clear mellow tone sound boxes of metal covered designs, all combined, bring Primaphones striking in prominence with world's high class phones.

Introduced in India for over a quarter century, Primaphones have always maintained their high standard of quality, which fact alone speaks of the well maintained reputation, Primaphones enjoy as quality phones with quality tone.

Ask your nearest dealers to show you Primaphones before buying any other phones and you will be easily convinced of their superiority over other similar Phones.

Model No. 105	Double	Spring	Rs. 100
Model No. 115	Double	Spring	Rs. 150
Model No 125	Triple	Spring	Rs. 200
Model No. 130	Four	Spring	Rs. 225

Delivered free at any Railway Station in India.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

BOMBAY PHONO & GENERAL AGENCY,

Telegram: "Primaphone". 518-20-22, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHEN YOU BUY A BICYCLE

Ask your dealer for:-

PHILLIPS

CHROMEX & EXCELSIS

TWO CYCLES OF UNIVERSAL APPEAL

THE BEST WORLD VALUE

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

Manufactured throughout by J.A. PHILLIPS & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

The TRADE MARK *that* GUARANTEES *the* QUALITY

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEPHONE: 20178 For

FIRE, MARINE and MOTOR CAR INSURANCES

BOMBAY BRANCH:— PHOENIX BUILDING, GRAHAM ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE.

It keeps you in good spirits

There is joy and happiness in every glass of "BEEHIVE" Brandy. It instils new life and energy into your system and drives away fatigue and depression. It is also delightfully refreshing on hot summer days and nights.

But you must be particular to ask for it by name. For no other Brandy will give you quite the same satisfaction and pleasure as "BEEHIVE," and at so moderate a cost.

Beehive Brandy

Sole Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

W. & J.

The Hindu

COPIES OF OUR

DAILY & WEEKLY

Can be had at

OUR OFFICES

AT

21, Graham Rd., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY. 69, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C. 4. 5, Royal Exchange Place, CALCUTTA.

where our Representative will be glad to meet readers or businessmen during office hours.

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

for the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

How "Death Merchants Pull Wires At Geneva

Startling Revelations Made At U. S. Arms Inquiry

BRITISH AND GERMAN MUNITION MANUFACTURERS COMBINE TO OBTAIN MONOPOLY OF ARMS TRAFFIC

Amazing revelations as to the world-wide activities of the Merchants of Death were made at the U. S. Senate Committee's inquiry into the arms traffic in mail week. It was shown that they have rearmed Germany during the past ten years and have used this rearmament to scare other countries into increasing their own munitions, thus plunging Europe into a mad armaments race.

AN INVISIBLE POWER

There was a dramatic moment, says the Washington Correspondent of the "News-Chronicle", when Senator Clark, on the subject of China, suddenly asked the head of the Du Pont firm: "Have you no pity for these war-torn people?"

Mr. Irenee Du Pont made an emotional reply. Wars, he said, were caused by some devil in humanity and were fought long before munitions were made.

It was earlier brought out in evidence that the munitions ring was chiefly responsible for a wanton breach of the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty. Arms manufacturers were pictured to-day as creating an invisible Government more powerful than any State.

This shadowy empire was represented as caring for nothing but profits.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, chairman of the committee in the absence of Senator Nye, pointed out that this evidence was of vital significance to the whole world in view of the fact that new efforts were now being made at Geneva to secure disarmament.

GOVERNMENTS OVERRIDDEN

"If sinister influences have defeated the purposes of the Versailles Treaty, then we are warned that the same power may threaten our new efforts," the Senator commented. "Here we see the frustration of the greatest attempt made in the history of the world to control arms.

"Forces even more powerful than the Governments themselves have intervened, and it is our duty here to hunt for the identification of these forces."

HOPE OF LARGE PROFITS

Mr. Vandenberg read a confidential memorandum from Col. W. N. Taylor, European agent of Du Ponts, written in Paris in April, 1924. This stated that a combine of Britist and German munition manufacturers, mainly Jewish, had endeavoured to form a monopoly for the supply of war material to Europe, "in the hope of getting large profits from the future equipment of European armies."

According to Col. Taylor, Armstrong-Vickers, Nobel, and Schneiders were on this list.

Mr. Vandenberg asked Major K. K. V. Casey, export manager of Du Ponts, who was on the witness stand, if this meant that these firms were working with the Germans.

Major Casey: From the text that would be the interpretation.

Mr. Vandenberg: So any member of that British group would be working with the German group on a common arms programme. This would show that in 1924 it was apparently generally known by the European Governments as well as by the European munition makers that a substantial German rearming programme was under way. Yet no official cognisance was taken of the matter. Why was this ignored?

Mr. Irenee Du Pont interrupted at this point asserting that Mr. Vandenberg was misunderstanding Colonel Taylor's memorandum. It did not apply to arming Germany, he said, but to equipping all European amies.

IN DEFIANCE OF TREATY

The charge that the German Explosives Company was allowed to export powder in defiance of the treaty was next developed. Mr. Vandenberg and Mr. Stephen Rauschenbush, chief investigator for the committee, alleged repeatedly that immunity was granted because the German concern, Koln Rottweiler, had financial and commercial relations with Nobels, but Mr. Irenee Du Pont strenuously defended the British firm.

The chairman read a letter from Colonel Taylor to Du Ponts dated October, 1926, which stated:

"We have lost an order for 120 tons of powder for Turkey. We have lost this business to the Germans. This is a violation of the Treaty of Versailles and the Treaty of Trianon. Another similar violation was the placing by Turkey of an order for 400 tons of T. N. T. with Austria during the month of September. Philipp placed this order on Nobels, England.

"General O. Husak (Note: Husak is a member of a Czecho-Slovak munitions firm) came to me about this. And is very anxious that we take some action to have a stop put to this by the Military Control Commission. He says that if we allow this thing to go on, before we know it the Germans and Austrians will be back in the business. The proper people to take it up are Nobels, London, but Husak says he was informed that the German powder people felt the only people who could do anything against them in this matter were the English and that their relations with Nobels were so good that Nobels would take no steps to stop them."

"GOVERNMENT PRESSURE"

On November 5, 1926, Colonel Taylor wrote to Du Ponts: "We believe Nobels could actually prevent Koln, Rottweiler, and other German concerns from entering the military export business provided they saw fit to bring pressure on them through English Government channels."

In a later memorandum Colonel Taylor wrote: "Discussion of this subject has begun, and I would like to have your opinion as to how far I can go, considering the fact that the United States is not a member of the League of Nations, and that our company and Nobel, Limited, have commercial relations with German explosives manufacturers."

Mr. Vandenberg: This is the situation as I see it. Here is a German firm exporting explosives in contravention of a treaty. The French Government apparently is not powerful enough to stop this activity. It is alleged that the British Government could stop it if it would.

When we try to find out why the British Government does not we are driven to the inevitable conclusion that the whole thing hinges upon the commercial relationships between German manufacturers and British manufacturers. Nobels could have stppoed this treaty breaking if they wanted to by bringing pressure on the British Government.

Mr. Irenee Du Pont (rising and speaking indignantly): It is simply rank nonsense to suggest that three nations, Britain, the United States and France, who have been fighting Germany for four years, are unable to handle Germany because munition makers intervene."

Mr. Vandenberg: "There is no doubt the British Government did know. We have had evidence about a Franco-British secret report on German rearming. But apparently that Government was powerless to act because of commercial relations between Nobels and the German concern."

Mr. Du Pont: "Nobels are very decent people." (Laughter.)

Mr. Vandenberg: "If you want to appear as a character witness for Nobels we will call you later."

Mr. Rauschenbush: "One characteristic of these so-called decent people is that they did nothing when they could have done something to stop powder exports from Germany. There are times when to do nothing has the force of a positive act.

"Some influential men with strong Government connections have been associated with Imperial Chemical Industries. They were charming people, but they failed to do things when they could have done them."

BRITISH PLANES FOR CHINESE

During the afternoon session Du Pont officials were closely examined by Senator Bennett Clark regarding the company's efforts to break through the embargo on the export of arms to China.

Du Pont's representative in Pekin, Captain J. V. Gillis, writing in 1924, complained that his attempt to sell 100 planes to the Chinese was blocked by the British Legation, who made protests on the subject to the U. S. Legation.

Captain Gillis continued: "Vickers had sold 100 planes just before. The British Legation was supporting Vickers against Handley Page, with whom we were anxious to place an order. The British Legation would not permit any competition with Vickers from other British or American concerns."

A DRAMATIC SCENE

The dramatic spectacle of America's greatest munitions maker fighting to save himself from industrial extinction marked the closing stages of the session.

Senator Clark, an ex-soldier with a fine record, after reading descriptions of China's desperate plight as the result of the depredations of the war lords, turned to Mr. Irenee Du Pont and asked: "Have you no pity for these war-torn people?"

Mr. Du Pont, obviously shaken by the hostile atmosphere of the inquiry, rose and in emotional tones replied: "I've a great deal of pity for them. But you cannot blame munition makers for their state.

"Had you read Caesar's commentaries you would see that the Gallic wars, some of the bloodiest in history, were fought before munitions were invented. Genghis Khan wiped out great masses of peoples. They had no guns at all in those days. They fought with primitive weapons.

"Wars are caused by some devil in humanity, some devil that has been abroad since earliest history.

"HOW CAN YOU CONTROL GERMANY?"

It is not fair to saddle responsibility on manufacturers. How can you control Germany? It is utterly impossible to say that a people of 60,000,000 who feel they have been badly treated should not get arms to defend themselves next time there is trouble. This Committee will do a great deal of good in the world if it will only concentrate on the real objective, which is the elimination of war.

Mr. Clark: The President of the United States in attempting to prevent war. This Committee was assigned to conduct an investigation of certain things that are universally believed to cause war. You tell me to go back to Caesar, and you say there will always be wars.

There was a time when it was universally considered that smallpox and yellow fever could not be conquered. Civilisation has brought about the abolition of those barbarous diseases. I don't think we need fear that war cannot be conquered.

Mr. Du Pont: That's very edifying. You are invested with great powers, and if you could work out a scheme to eliminate war we should be delighted to support you. But I don't think munitions are the cause of war. Be sure you are on the right track.

Mr. Clark: I am convinced that the private manufacture of munitions is provoking a competitive race in arms that is the cause of war.

THE CHIEF CAUSE

"I think the supply of munitions and the breakdown of the embargo on arms is the chief cause of the chaotic and disgraceful condition of China.

Major Casey: But consider, Senator, how many years China has been fighting. Before there were guns they used bows and arrows.

Mr. Clark: You don't mean to say that the wanderings of a few scattered bandits were comparable to these modern war lords with their arsenals?

The matter then dropped and the Committee adjourned. It is interesting to observe how badly the munitions makers here have become rattled by the Committee's exposure conducted by keen-witted Senators. They are very much on the defensive, and fear that indignant public opinion will demand the suppression of the private arms traffic in this country.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

BIRTH CONTROL

Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates etc., after 10 years' use call "F. P. Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions. 4 Months' Pills Rs 2-4. Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

JHABUA STATE AFFAIRS

Loan Of Rs. 200,000 Arranged From Barwani State?

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Dec. 24.

It is learnt that the new Administrative Council of Jhabua, appointed on the dissociation of the Ruler from the State, has set itself in right earnest to the task of rehabilitating the Finances of the State and reorganising the administrative machinery.

In order to afford some measure of relief to the cultivators, a loan of rupees two lakhs has, it is understood, been negotiated with Barwani State.

It is further stated that those, who suffered undue hardships during the last administration, have been adequately compensated, the amount thus paid aggregating to about Rs. 3,000. A Judicial Enquiry is also proposed to be held into the allegations of oppression and harassment against the previous Administration.

JHALAWAR STATE FINANCE

A report of financial chaos from Jhalawar State, a petty principality in Rajputana. It is alleged that the last Budget recently sanctioned by the Maharaja has served to bring into glaring relief the precarious condition of the finances of the State, and the axe of retrenchment has fallen on ill-paid servants, the Maharaja's allowance and the Dewan's salary remaining untouched!

The Maharaja Holkar left for Calcutta on the 19th and is expected to be away for two weeks.

The Digambar jain community of Indore, feeling aggrieved by the Order of the State Government, regulating the movements of the nude Jain Munis, has for some time past been agitating for the removal of the ban imposed.

The Near East Situation

ALIGARH, (By Mail)

Mr. V. D. Chitale addressed the students of the Aligarh University on "Political Crisis in the Near East" in the V. M. Hall.

The lecturer brought forth the active entry of the countries of the Near East in the mid-streams of international politics. "This whole region," he said, "lies at the meeting-point of three Continents. Egypt came into prominence with the steamship, Arabia with only automobiles and aeroplanes. Lying between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf this part of the globe has acquired tremendous importance from the viewpoint of Imperial connection of Britain and France. Here we get a vital junction of great Continental lines of communication. The Imperial Airways practically embrace the whole of the Old World.

"INDEPENDENCE" OF EGYPT.

The so-called independence of Egypt is a diplomatic fiction. British investment in Egypt has reached the figure of £100 millions sterling. Imperial economy has made Egypt a country of a "single crop" cotton. The Sudan has been separated from Egypt for Imperial needs. The very existence of the Egyptian people depends upon the water of the Nile, which can be successfully controlled in the Sudanese territory. Moreover for the needs of Lancashire, the Sudan is also being turned into a great cotton field."

The lecturer then explained the role of France and England in Syria, and Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Iraq, respectively. He said, "In Syria, France has created the state of the Great Lebonon. Geographically, Syria, Palestine and Trans-Jordan form one united rectangle. But it was divided between France and England.

Jewish Finance dominates the economic life of Palestine and Trans-Jordan. A Jewish 'National Home' has been created in Palestine. The mineral resources are in the hands of Jewish financiers who are also creating labour-farms. Britain is to shortly build a railway joining Haifa and other ports with Baghdad. In Iraq, the British have oil-wells and cotton plantations. Cairo and Baghdad are the great air ports in the strategic system of British imperial connections.

Acting on information that Ghasita Saien, a Mahomedan 'fakir' of Jubbulpore, was dealing in contraband opium, the police laid a trap for him and have arrested him at Goshalpur.

NEW YORK'S NIGHT LIFE

(Continued from page 10).

"diffident; modest and shy"; consequently they had defer be lost in a tight-squeezed mass movement than be a visible part of an amateur terpsichorean spectacle.

Account of this motive (among others) was taken in a different way by the author of a very successful night club plan. He used an entire theatre, with the auditorium set with tables and the stage serving alternately for the hireling show and dancing by the public. A semi-transparent curtain was drawn across the proscenium when the public was on the stage, so that figures and faces were a little blurred in the general view from the front.

"NO COVER CHARGE"

All the big places—making a point of "no cover charge"—are more than a little noisy; indeed, they have found that noise pays, and amplifiers take care of the volume of sound. The shows are elaborate, whether served with the dinner around 8 o'clock or the supper around midnight.

A specialty is show girls in ballet or platoon formation in costumes which tend—in spite of floating draperies of gauze and feather fans or prodigious spread—to approach the irreducible minimum as the evening wears on. The depression and modern bath-in-beach custom have made it possible to assemble beauty parades such as could never have been mobilized when Florenz Ziegfeld started glorifying the American girl.

Training and discipline, added to mere general pulchritude in at least some of the big night club young persons, are evidenced in the precision and snap of the parade formations and the manner in which the ballet figures are executed. The costumes arrangements of design and colour (where there is enough costume to show) do not by any means always depend for pleasing effect upon ingenuities of omission and audacities of subtraction.

BASIC ATTRACTION

Though the basic attraction remains young women presented at intervals in kaleidoscopic combinations, a wide variety of entertainment is provided in addition. Jugglers juggle, strong men play pitch and toss and catch again with brave or reckless females of the species who, in the capacity of rubber balls, seem to glide through the air with the greatest of ease. Torch singers make noises through the mike in which the vowel "o" and the diphthong "ou" swamp all the rest. Brazen young men—and women—mimic their betters, or at least better known fellow-professionals on the stage. Tap dancers in immaculate evening dress do their stuff—as staccato as a snare drum. Roughhouse vaudeville teams play leapfrog with grand pianos.

Shadow effects are produced to be observed through red and green glasses so that you will think that every single thing in the shower that the lady takes off is flying right at your head. Radio quartets perform with effusive confidence, full-throttle, and are usually applauded in direct proportion to their vulgarity—which is sometimes appalling. Under the glittering spot-light athletic ballroom dancing couples spin and slide, contort and balance on high.

Singing waiters with the drooping mustaches of the old barroom days do in close harmony the old songs from 1880 down through Tipperary and Brian Hooker's Burgundy song to the ditties of yesterday. Movies are presented, ranging from the Fall of Babylon to Mickey Mouse. Quick backdrop tableaux produce in the living figures of the composition the effect at least of the altogether, which is all right in art galleries and on painted canvas, but has not quite the same respectable standing—yet—in the flesh and on the stage.

SIDE SHOWS

Besides the big-tent entertainment in the main auditorium, the big places which try to keep their patrons amused all evening may offer side shows. One such is a bar simulating the old days in the Golden West, with a cowboy in a ten-gallon hat on duty at the trundle piano. The aim is a more or less denatured reproduction of the sawdust-floor informality of the days when the distaff side's representation in public drinking places was not so complete a cross-section of the world of women as the chromium-plated cocktail bars of the New Deal can show. It's a way for the girls of to-day to go slumming, as it were, in man's preserves of the last century.

The paying guest, naturally, pays much less in the back rooms of saloons or in the cafes where the Bavarians attend to the zither, the Magyars to the zymbalon and the Basques to the guitar, than they do way up in the sky sign. And there are many gradations between. But the essence of the night life is the same; distraction from the thoughts and tasks of the ever day day. At the moment, it seems that New York is prepared to cut portions of night life to fit almost any purse that isn't absolutely flat—though the fat ones still have the advantage, as usual.

'BUY FRENCH'

Paris Launches Campaign To Induce People To Purchase Domestic Products

A "buy French" campaign to induce the French people to buy domestic rather than foreign-made products was launched on November 16 by a large group of manufacturers of Paris.

Part of their programme is the compilation of a directory of strictly French products, primarily for the use of the Ministry of Public Works in its 10,000,000,000 franc six-year construction programme to reduce unemployment. It will also be distributed to French consumers to discourage the use of foreign goods.

A foreign products in the definition of the "buy French" protagonists is:

First, anything with foreign parts or foreign material unless it is unobtainable in France.

Second, products even entirely made in France if the company is foreign owned or the product is manufactured under a temporary foreign licence;

Third, articles made or sold by a foreign owned company.

The programme was drafted by French manufacturers in co-operation with E. P. Dalbouve, treasurer of the Paris Chamber of Commerce.

MAID AND MISTRESS DISCUSS GRIEVANCES

House-wives and maids of Chicago got together and talked about each other to their faces, last month.

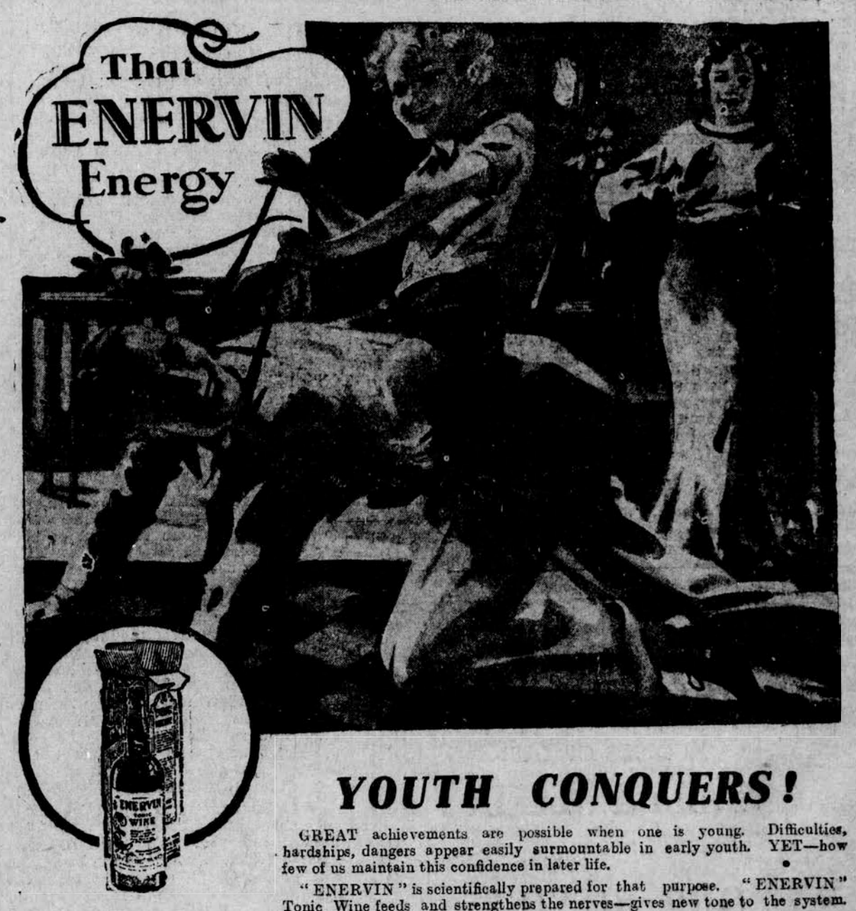
The meeting was sponsored by the Y.W.C.A. committee on household employment. It learned (and both sides said they were "astonished") were:

From the maids—That employers expect too much; talk too much at bridge parties about maids; ask maids to work too many of their regular nights off when they have dates; don't want to pay enough for part-time work.

From the employers—That maids loaf; that they talk too much about their employers; want higher pay for part-time work; won't work faster when given shorter hours.

Listeners said it was a draw.

From the latest report received here from Chapra, it appears that Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, is doing well and progress in his health is continuing satisfactorily.



YOUTH CONQUERS!

GREAT achievements are possible when one is young. Difficulties, hardships, dangers appear easily surmountable in early youth. YET—how few of us maintain this confidence in later life.

"ENERVIN" is scientifically prepared for that purpose. "ENERVIN" Tonic Wine feeds and strengthens the nerves—gives new tone to the system.

Take ENERVIN To-day

"It must do you good"

For particulars:— Post Box No. 888 G. P. O. Bombay.

NEW LIGHT ON
BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it

B. A. NATH & Co.,
6, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

The first huskiness preceding a sore throat demands a Lova Pastille. Antiseptic and delightfully refreshing, these pastilles are invaluable to orators, singers and smokers. Buy a box now and keep them in readiness.

For a Tin of 100 Tablets As. 13.

MALGHAM BROS.
19, Bank St., BOMBAY.

GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs. 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
No 57, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya)

BANK OF BARODA, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H.H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	.....	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	....	Rs. 21,50,000

Head Office:—Mandvi, BARODA.
BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Bombay, Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi, Sidhpur, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Dwarka

LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.

Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short, Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.

W. G. GROUNDWATER.
General Manager.

MOTHER KILLS IMBECILE SON

Nation-wide Appeal Secures Reprieve For Culprit From British Home Secretary

In response to appeals from numerous quarters, the Home Secretary retrieved in mail week the sentence of death passed on a British mother who had killed her imbecile son "in mercy."

For thirty years, (writes the "Sunday Express") Mrs. May Brownhill, of Westminster-drive, Burn Bridge, Pannal, near Harrogate, devoted herself to her imbecile son.

Then one day she was told that if she did not undergo an operation she could not live for longer than six months. . . .

To go to hospital would mean that her boy would have to be cared for by strangers.

She "put him to sleep" with aspirins and gas.

At the West Riding Assizes, Leeds, she was condemned to death for murder.

To her plea of "Not guilty" she had added, simply, "I did it in mercy."

"LIVING DEATH"

The jury were absent only five minutes. The verdict was guilty. The foreman said:—

"We wish to make the strongest possible recommendation to mercy."

The son's existence had been a living death, said a doctor, but his death had been painless.

"This differs from all other murder cases," pleaded Mr. Norman Birkett.

"In place of hate there is undying devotion. That is the strange paradox of this case.

"There was once a great plea made to a court: 'Arrest the law a little. Do a little wrong to do a greater good.'"

Then the judge:

"The time may come—we don't know—when it may be the law of this country that an imbecile, an idiot, may be sent to a merciful death.

"That is not the law at the present time, and neither you nor I have the right to make laws.

IN OTHER HANDS

"We have to take the law as it is, always remembering that in other and higher hands mercy may be extended.

"No person in this country has the right to take the life of any other human being because he or she thinks it would be better for them to die."

The judge put on the black cap . . . . pronounced sentence of death . . . . and told the jury that their recommendation to mercy would be sent to the proper authorities.

The rest of the story can be told in a few words. . . .

Mrs. Brownhill, a frail hard-working little woman of sixty-two, was charged with killing her son Denis, aged thirty, by gassing him on the night of September 17.

The prosecutor, Mr. Harold Sutcliffe, spoke like a defender:

"Everything had to be done for the son. It was the mother who did it.

"Mrs. Brownhill was ordered to undergo a serious operation. She said she would not mind, only for Denis. He was the problem."

One morning Denis did not appear.

Mrs. Brownhill said to the family doctor: "I have just put Denis to sleep.

"I gave him a hundred aspirins and placed a gas tube in his mouth."

Denis was found dead in bed.

Since her committal, said Mr. Sutcliffe, Mrs. Brownhill had been successfully operated on.

"The story" said Mr. Sutcliffe, "commands the sympathy and pity of all.

"But it is no answer to the charge to say that life had been taken for love.

"Life is sacred. Doctors have no right to take it.

"It is not for a parent—even a mother—to judge."

Neighbours gave evidence. . . .

Miss Janette Sugden . . . "Mrs. Brownhill was a most wonderful mother. Denis was her only thought."

Miss Kate Suddick . . . "Mrs. Brownhill was devoted to Denis, and had looked after him without relief, even sleeping with one eye and one ear open. She never took a holiday."

HER ONLY CONCERN

Mr. Charles D'Oyly Grange, senior surgeon of Harrogate Royal Hospital, was the only witness for the defence.

He told Mrs. Brownhill that she must undergo an operation.

She asked, 'How long shall I live without an operation?"

He told her six months.

"She seemed to disregard her own pain. Her only concern was what was to become of her son."

And when the foreman of the jury delivered the verdict Mrs. Brownhill stood with head erect. Her gloved hands lightly clasped the rail of the dock.

She said, "I did it in mercy" And with those words she was taken below. She walked, as she has lived without assistance.

G. B. S.'s PLEA

Mr. Bernard Shaw said to a "Sunday Express" representative:—

"A law authorising a competent authority to put such people as suffer the miseries of Mrs. Brownhill's son to a merciful and painless death is long overdue.

"Have you ever visited a lunatic asylum? If you had you would be overcome by the horror of it.

"Idiots and hopelessly incapacitated people are serving life sentences for sins they have never committed.

"If people's lives are going to be taken this way, I say do the job properly and give them a painless death. It is infinitely preferable to the living death they are compelled to endure.

"The law should have the courage to do this. The judge had no alternative but to sentence Mrs. Brownhill to death. Clearly it can hardly be left to the private judgment of any particular person.

"There are a great many people at present who in my opinion, are such an unqualified nuisance that they should be put out of the way.

"Such people are more trouble than they are worth. Many of them do little else but breathe."

The Inevitable Choice of Discriminating Buyers

"Mysore Crepes," "Mysore Satins," "Mysore Georgettes"
are all made out of PURE MYSORE SILK
in the
GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY,----Mysore.

Experience the thrill of handling these Lovely Fabrics, feel their Soft Finish and see their fascinating colours.

You will Agree that
there are no Silks more magically beautiful in all India.

AGENTS:

Messrs RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & Co., 81, Princess Street, Post Box No. 2100, Bombay 2. (for Bombay Presidency).

Messrs. MALLIKS, No 5, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta (for Bengal Assam, Bihar and Orissa).

Messrs. GOKALCHAND KHANNA & CO Swadeshi Cloth Merchants, Delhi Cloth Market, Laxmi Bazar Gate, Queen's Road, Delhi. (for Delhi and United Provinces).

Messrs HANSRAJ DINANATH, Anarkali St., Lahore. (Selling Agents for the Punjab).

GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD OIL FACTORY, Mysore

MYSORE SANDALWOOD OIL IS RECOGNISED AS THE WORLD'S STANDARD OF QUALITY
When ordering insist upon the original containers, with the Mysore Government Seal and label thereon.
Can be had either direct or through our agents:

For Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Messrs. MALLIKS, No. 5, Dalhousie Square, East, CALCUTTA.

For U.P. Central Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, etc. Messrs. LALA BANARSI DAS KHETRY & BENIRAM MOOLCHAND, Perfumers, KANAUJ, U.P.

For South India, Bombay Presidency and Burma. Messrs. M. A. T. ACHARYA & Co., Sri Krishna Buildings, BANGALORE CITY.

The MYSORE PRODUCTS, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

MIRACLE of MIRACLES !!!

These soaps are perfumed with Mysore Sandalwood Oil and weigh much more than any other sandal soap on the market, and yet their prices are lower than those of all others.

Scientifically the most advanced nation of the world, the Germans, are importing Godrej's Indian Made Vegetable Sandal Soaps:

Factory: GODREJ SOAPS LTD., Delisle Rd., Bombay 11.

Sole Agents: NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co., 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Branches: CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE AND KARACHI

SIR JOHN SIMON'S SOPHISTRY

"As Chairman Of Statutory Commission He Proposed 'Strong' Administration And As Member Of Govt. He Agrees To Relinquish It"

Everybody knows the answer given by John Morley to those who proposed to give India self-government on the precedent of the Dominions. He replied that a fur coat, although useful in Canada, was entirely unsuitable to the sweltering plains of Bengal. Our political tailors have nevertheless persisted. As the result of "the most extraordinary perseverance and the most steady and patient assiduity," they have contrived to make a fur coat which they think will fit India like a glove. It is warm, it is British, and the only doubt is whether India can be induced to wear it.

That master-tailor, Sir Samuel Hoare, can give the House of Commons no satisfactory assurance upon this rather important point. He did say that the Governor-General, the Government of India and all the Provincial Governments are of opinion that it will "work"; but he was unable to give the name of a single Indian who agreed with them. "I am painfully aware of the fact," he admitted, "that few, if any, Indian public men can say that they are satisfied with this or any other public scheme." The buttons and stitching of this elaborately tailored garment, he had to confess, " seem irksome and hampering to most Indian public men".

I know also (the Secretary of State continued) that many of my Indian friends, with whom I worked during the last three or four years, have been defeated.

It seems, then, that the mere idea of wearing this Christmas gift gives to these Indian gentlemen an intolerable attack of prickly heat. Those who even promised to try it on were defeated. "They fell," says their mourning friend, "in the honourable cause of co-operation and reconciliation." They fell in a sort of heat apoplexy at the mention of this fur coat. Yet Sir Samuel Hoare and his colleagues are all acting on the assumption that this is a gift which will "reconcile" India, and Sir John Simon asked the House of Commons to make the "gift" more acceptable by making it unanimously.

ORDER FOR THE FUR COAT

Because they cannot even pretend that it pleases Congress, which has passed a resolution to walk out of the Indian Legislature when it is introduced, they cling the more desperately to the fiction that it is desired by the Indian Princes. It was they who ordered the fur coat, and they must therefore be assumed to want it. Now we have never seen any evidence that the Chamber of Princes authorised the Maharaja of Bikaner to make the original offer; but it is certain that the more that Chamber looks at the coat the less it is liked. The Secretary of State told the House of Commons on Monday:

I have no reason to suppose that the Princes have in any way altered their position since they made that offer four years ago.

But on Tuesday Major Courtauld (in the most notable speech of the whole debate) showed, on the evidence of the letter already published in the "Morning Post," that the Secretary of State was speaking without his book. That letter, as Major Courtauld pointed out, was signed by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, the pro-Chancellor and a majority of the Standing Committee. And he added the information that of the 17 points which they demanded as "sine qua non" the majority had not been granted in the report of the Joint Committee. Major Courtauld, then, was entirely within the truth when he said that "the report of the Joint Select Committee definitely does not satisfy the Princes." And we are bound to add that Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Butler, and Lord Halifax, in their assertions to the contrary, are, as Major Courtauld said, "not strictly accurate—to put it no lower." This matter is of very great importance. The alarm of the British public has to some extent been assuaged by these assurances. When they were given, we all supposed that the powerful and patriotic Princes of Upper and Central India were intended, and not merely a majority of these swarming populations which reside in Mysore, Bangalore and Hyderabad. What have they to do with the "stability" the "hereditary knowledge of government," and the loyal "traditions" with which Sir Samuel Hoare even now reassures the House of Commons? The truth is that no one in India, either Princes nor People, will consent to wear this fantastically unsuitable garment.

SIMON'S "SOPHISTRY"

We do not know if the House of Commons was impressed by the sword-swallowing feats of Sir John Simon, or whether they wondered more at the strength of his intellect or at the weakness of his character. The fact is that as Chairman of the Statutory Commission he proposed to maintain a strong British Administration in India, and that as a Member of the Government he agrees to relinquish it. When will such sophists realise that the actual lives of loyal servants are at stake in this matter? We tell him plainly that in these troubled times a police force of two hundred thousand men is worth more than all his logical dilemmas. This country would be safer with men of less subtlety and more courage and the British public, or we are much mistaken, will be heartily grateful to Mr. Churchill for his vigorous protest against the defeatism of the Conservative leader. As for the result of the debate, it seems to us of less consequence than the fact that there is against this surrender a solid phalanx which may be made the core of a great movement of national revival.—The "Morning Post."

BRITISH TRADITION OF CAUTION FOLLOWED

Reforms No More Satisfy Socialists Than They Gratify Indian 'Extremists'

By 410 votes to 127, in a notably full House, the Commons last night approved the report of the India Joint Select Committee. Upon a question that has been hotly contested for many months outside Parliament that is a conclusive expression of opinion. The Government has a clear mandate for the preparation of a Bill in full accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. That mandate is strengthened by the assurance that Mr. Baldwin gave his supporters last night that the whole of the Governments in India believe that the scheme will work. If the Ministers can proceed with confidence, they can have no anticipation that any measure they introduce will have an easy passage into law. The last three days have not revealed weakening in either numbers or determination in an opposition that has presented its case with ability and conviction, while the Socialist attitude can have no effect but to add to the difficulties that have to be overcome in India, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Both Houses of Parliament—for the Lords began their consideration of the proposed reforms yesterday—have risen to the level of a great occasion. The speeches from all parties have dealt with grave issues in the most serious manner. The limits of controversy between the various sections of the House have been made plain. The Conservative minority has asked that there shall be no change in the Central Government of India until autonomy has been tried in the provinces and has there been proved a success. The Socialist amendment, moved by Mr. Cocks, who sat on the Select Committee, called for a more sweeping advance and was defeated by a larger majority. Divergent opinions have been reduced to the time and the pace of advance.

TWO DIVERGENT VIEWS

Yesterday brought great speeches from Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Austen Chamberlain, the one speaking as a provocative opponent of the Select Committee scheme, the other as originally doubtful of any full measure of advance but convinced by his experiences as a member of the Committee. To Mr. Churchill the scheme appeared as the imposition upon India of "a system wholly unsuited to the welfare of its people and abhorrent to all who speak in their name.' Sir Austen Chamberlain sees in it a steady pursuit of the British tradition of "welcoming as they become fit the assistance of what have been subject peoples in the government of their own country." Between those two views of what is proposed the Commons have emphatically expressed their agreement with that of Sir Austen Chamberlain.

FEDERATION, ONLY SOLUTION

Particular interest attached to Sir John Simon's intervention in the debate. Complaint has been made that the tremendous labours of the Foreign Secretary and his colleagues upon the Statutory Commission have been treated in cavalier fashion in the course of later investigations. Sir John himself has never betrayed that feeling, and yesterday he affirmed again that both the Commission and the Select Committee agree in the belief that a federation of all India is the only completely satisfactory conclusion of the Indian Constitutional problem. Every surviving member of the Statutory Commission, he revealed is of opinion that Parliament should go at least as far as the proposals of the Committee. Federation nevertheless depends, as he was careful to point out, upon the adherence of the Princes. Until their decision is made the Central Government in India can be given no responsible character. Any failure as regards federation would leave Parliament with a new problem, for, as the Select Committee insists, the Central Executive is "already weakening" and could certainly not gather strength if put into competition with vigorous governments in autonomous provinces.

THE MIDDLE PATH

Discussion in the House of Lords might well have been narrowed by the terms of the Marquis of Salisbury's amendment, which sought no more than a postponement of judgment until the Government proposals are embodied in a Bill. Lord Salisbury was particularly impressed by the serious hindrance to any democratic constitution in India that is presented by the communal differences. Nobody wisely under-rates these. They have always existed, and will continue to exist. They impose no less an obstacle to partial advance than to the full scheme of the Select Committee. The one hope of escape from them is to put the responsibility of composing them upon the Indians themselves. Lord Snell ignored them in his advocacy of the full Socialist case for Dominion Status, which no responsible administrator has ever regarded as an immediate possibility. Yet he ended, as had Sir John Simon in the Commons, with a recommendation to Indians to work the Constitution. Mr. Churchill made fine play with his contention that the Government has in reality accepted a constitution for India from the Socialists. The whole course of the debate has been an effective answer to that contention. The proposals of the Select Committee no more satisfy the Socialists than they gratify extremist opinion in India. They follow the British tradition of caution in going forward, having regard to the risks but not fearing them.

Readers' Views

(Continued from page 8.)

tions. And January 14 when he would make the final nominations is still far off.

There had been many nominations in the past which were taken as a matter of course. But special interest attaches to the nominations to the New Assembly in view of the changed political condition in the country.

For instance, the momentous issue of the J. P. C. Report stares the Viceroy and his Council in the face. Almost all parties and almost every person with a reputation to guard and a conviction to own have repudiated the J. P. C. Report as either unacceptable or as worthy of rejection.

A situation similar to the one when the Simon Commission was boycotted by all parties, has again resulted.

Except the State Ministers' Committee which met in Bombay recently no other responsible body of opinion or individual with any backing in the country has accepted the Reforms Scheme as agreeable. Even that Committee considered the question from the Princes' point of view, and have nothing to do with British India.

It is, therefore, considered a task to the Viceroy to formulate his policy of nominating the candidates, who can support the Reform Scheme and yet have any reputation as men truly capable of representing the special interests which they are supposed to represent in the Legislature.

On the other hand, the Government stand in the present circumstances the chance of almost always getting an adverse division in the Central Legislature even though all the nominated non-officials plump for the officials. There are no doubt men of this type who consider the Government who nominated them as "their own constituency" and declare that they should take the mandate from their "constituency" viz., the Government.

But the changed conditions in which the Opposition in the Assembly would be very stiff and uncompromising, require an equally strong supporting section of nominated candidates on the Government side. In short, the Opposition would, it is conceded on all hands, raise the standard of the debates and even the general conduct in the Assembly.

And the Government would cut a very sorry figure unless they are backed up by a powerful group of nominated members.

In this connection, suggestions have been made in the Press in Delhi, that men like Sir P. S. Siva Swami and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Messrs. N. M. Joshi or Jamnadas Mehta and C. Y. Chintamani may be nominated with advantage to the Government.

All of the above-mentioned gentlemen have long ago denounced the J. P. C. Report as unacceptable, in unequivocable terms and they are not going to change their minds for the sake of a nominations they might get in the Central Legislature.

They would not hesitate to denounce the J. P. C. Report in the Legislative Assembly, even though they find a place there through the sufferance of the Government. And the interesting question is being asked: "Will the Governor-General nominate such persons who take the first opportunity to condemn the J. P. C. Report at the very first opportunity they get on the floor of the House?

Just now every attempt is being made to bolster up the unwanted Reforms Scheme and a tremendous propaganda machinery is set in motion in its support, in the shape of assurances, encouragements, cajolings etc.

But Indians are not making any mistakes. Already two Provincial Legislatures, those of the United Provinces and the Punjab have declared that the Scheme is unacceptable.

It is fairly certain now, that for nomination the Viceroy must either go in for a men who will automatically walk into the Government lobby throughout the session. Or the Viceroy must take the risk and nominate people gifted with thinking for themselves and acting in the interests of the special interests they represent.

In the first case, the show will be up. Government will gain the unenviable reputation that nomination is not to represent the special interests but the only interests of the Government.

In the second case, nothing would be more unhappy for a Government than to see their own nominees walking into the Opposition lobby on the most momentous issue like the acceptance or rejection of the Joint Parliamentary Report, especially at a critical juncture when the Government of India claiming to represent the people of India, assured Parliament that India would work the constitution without trying to wreck it, in the teeth of bitter all-round opposition in the country, and even after the Congress had fought the elections on the sole issue of rejecting the Scheme and had come out with flying colours!

In either case it would be, it is a tacit acceptance and recognition of the public opinion now pitted against any acceptance of the Reforms Scheme.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. R.

Municipal Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the strength of the South Indian population in Bombay has been steadily increasing and has come on to stay permanently, every South Indian feels that there should be one of their own men in the Corporation to represent their needs and causes. It is, therefore, very timely that Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, the Secretary of the Jupiter General Insurance Company and an old resident of Bombay occupying a high position in several of the South Indian communal associations and bodies and having good connection in commercial circles, has come forward to stand as a candidate in the forthcoming Municipal elections. It is also a fact that there is no other better man in the community well suited to represent their causes capably

As the majority of the South Indians in Bombay belong to an intelligent class, they need not require to be goaded by propaganda for supporting Mr. Ramchandra Iyer's candidature as every one of them has the intelligence to understand that it will be a pride of honour to the community itself to see that their man has been elected and this cannot be achieved unless every South Indian exercises his votes solidly for Mr. R. Iyer. But there are still many in the community who are rather indifferent towards the Municipal elections and in fact several of them do not care to exercise their votes. To such persons I request that they will consider it a duty to go to the Polling Booth on the election day and give their "solid support" to Mr. Ramachandra Iyer.—Yours, etc.,

K. MAHADEVAN.

Dec. 23.

German In High Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A number of High School teachers asked the present writer whether it would be possible for them to learn German in six months and be able to teach the language to the pupils of Standard IV from June 1935. The answer is quite clear: "Yes, those who are really serious can learn enough German in six months and be able to teach the pupils of Standard IV. Many people have an idea that German is a difficult language. This is not true. Everything depends on the way in which German is taught. If taught in the proper way any intelligent person of average ability can learn German quickly. A special course is prepared for teachers who wish to learn German. The German classes will be held three times per week: on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 6-15 p.m. to 7-15 p.m. at the Ram Mohan English School (above Bhagwat's Khanawal, Girgaum Back Road) from Wednesday 2nd January, 1935.

"Introduction to German" (Oxford University Press, Bilingual Series); "Immensee" (Oxford University Press, Bilingual Series); and other books will make the German Course very interesting and useful. The teachers who take advantage of the course will see how quickly they learn German and they will have enthusiasm as well as love for teaching the language of Goethe and Schiller to their pupils.

That German is a useful language and should be taught in our High Schools is a fact recognised by all. There must be teachers to teach German. The object of the special German course is to train such teachers. We have to make a beginning somewhere and some time. The time has now come for taking up this question seriously. The Principals of the High Schools can help this work by encouraging the study of German in their schools. There is no space to point out all the advantages of making the study of German popular in India. For science, commerce, trade, medicine, agriculture, etc. German is useful. It will be a distinct gain to the people of India to encourage the study of German.

To the parents of the pupils and the Principals of the High Schools we make an appeal to encourage the study of German. A new world and a new literature will be opened up to the people of this country.—Yours, etc.,

G. M. JADHAV.

December 17.

Unbecoming Exploitation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir, May I crave the courtesy of your esteemed paper for submitting an appeal to the legal profession attached to the High Court of Bombay with regard to some injustices, the staff attached to some attorney's firms are subjected to during these slack days? Slack days or no slack days! yet, the Attorney's profession will agree that it is quite unjustifiable to deduct the pay of the staff on sick-days and on days a member of the staff remains absent for some good cause when at times he is made to work far earlier and much later not only beyond the usual time adopted by a office itself, but even far beyond the business hours of the High Court offices. In such instances and when an office is kept open on public holidays not applicable to ones caste or creed, and even though the nature of the work is not at all urgent, the staff certainly deserves extra-remuneration for the extra hours of work. Besides, it is quite unbecoming to wait for the payment of the month's salary till as late as the 10th and 13th of the next month without the opportunity of drawing an advance in the middle of the month. Cannot the learned Chief Justice intervene and order the regulation of the business hours observed by some Attorney's firms, when nowadays even dock-labourers, mill-hands and other class of manual toilers attached to a particular trade of business acquire just and fair treatment from their employers even through the intervention of the Government? It will be a boon to clerks and all other intelligent class of workers if legislation is resorted to either by the Government or by our Labour leaders to demand of the employers of intelligent labour, fair and just treatment to their employees.—Yours etc.

Bombay.

"A SOLICITORS CLERK".

Dec. 21.

Catholics' Plight

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Inded, you are doing a service to the Catholic community by publishing letters in its interest. I have read with great pleasure the letter of "A Thinker" in your issue of the 17th instant on the subject of "the Plight of Poor Catholics." I go further and take the liberty of saying that the spring of numberless woes is the want of a right man in the right place. I am strongly in favour of the proposal that a Co-adjutor Bshop from the British Isles should be appointed at an early date to help His Grace the Achbishop of Bombay. In my humble opinion this will go a great way to improve matters.—Yours, etc.

A WELL-WISHER.

Thana.

"THE UNWANTED CHILD"

Only Way To Prevent Tragedies Arising From Ill-Advised Attepts To Prevent Its Birth, Is To Provide For Instruction In Modern Methods Of Birth Control

The other day a girl went to see a doctor. Her story sounded like a film melodrama. (writes Helena Wright in the "News Chronicle".)

At a party she had been given wood alcolhol to drink, and its effects had left her with only the vaguest memories. Not long afterward she realised what had happened, so she came seeking help. The doctor asked about the man; she said she hardly knew him; he also had been caught by the same dring and remembered little more than she did of their joint adventures. The girl had to work to keep herself alive, and there was no one to help her. If her child were allowed to be born it meant ruin to her and unbearable pain to her father and mother.

Of course, the doctor had to explain that, as the law stands now, he was forbidden to do anything to prevent the birth of her child. He had to send her away. To what? If she had been fourteen years old, or the man a hopeless drunkard or feeble-minded, he would have been equally helpless.

LAW RESPONSIBLE FOR DEATHS

The law allows no interference with pregnancy except when it definitely endangers the mother's life or sanity.

How is this law honoured in practice? Everyone who has any experience in the matter, knows that its existence is the direct cause of the deaths of hundreds of women every year. Women are realists. When the unchangeable facts of their family budget say that the family income will not support more than six children, they determine that no more children shall be born. They soon discover that when they are "caught" again, no doctor, or hospital, or clinic; can help, but that does not daunt them. They seek people who are not doctors, often fully knowing the risks they are running.

The results of this underground trade in abortions cannot at present be fully estimated, but I know one public servant who told me that he performs a post-mortem examination on a woman who has died of a septic abortion once every ten days.

Unskilled abortions do not always cause death, sometimes they only start incurable conditions of bad health, sometimes they are successful, and the woman is free to run the same risks again a few months later.

These things are happening every day; and nothing can be done to stop them until conditions are altered. Admittedly the question is difficult and complicated, but that is no reason why it should not immediately be tackled by people competent to judge the difficulties and capable of devising adequate safeguards against too indisrriminate permission to terminate pregnancies at the wish of the patient.

WAY OUT

There is one bright side to this black picture—there has already been invented one method of dealing with the situation which involves no change of law.

Luckily the evil of criminal abortions is simple in one respect. An abortion has only one cause, and that is a pregnancy. If there were no unwanted pregnancies there would obviously be no self-instigated abortions.

The only practical way of preventing the occurrence of unwanted pregnancies is to provide for adequate instruction in modern methods of birth control to be available for every married woman in the country who wishes to learn them. Who is there who wishes any mother to be forced to bear a child she thinks ought not to be born? Not many, surely. Then why is it that such facilities are so slowly being provided for the people who need them?

The three chief reasons are: fear of possible harm resulting from birth control methods, ignorance of the methods themselves, and definite opposition to the whole idea of contraception.

The best way to encourage the growth of a new movement is to spread the truth about it as thoroughly and as quickly as possible. Fear and ignorance are two states of mind which disappear of themselves when safety and knowledge are put in their places.

Everyone, nowadays, ought to know that medical science has elaborated methods of controlling conception which are entirely harmless, easy to learn; cheap to buy; and reliable in their performance

If it were taken for granted, as a piece of ordinary common sense, that every married woman should go to her own doctor or to a clinic to be taught how to time the birth of her children so that they had the best chances of health, and so that she herself should remain undamaged no matter how many children she wished to have, abortions would become rarities and the health of the nation would be enormously improved.

FOUR ALTERNATIVES

At present, and because of the absence of such instruction, hundreds of thousands of mothers are faced with acute anxiety for years of their lives. Given a healthy husband and wife there are only four alternatives to adopting birth control methods in married life.

They may produce as many children as happen to be born. The results of this policy are every day causing Public Assistance Committees to feel despair.

They may try home-made methods of birth control. The commonest of these is popularly called "being careful" and so unreliable does it prove that it is in fact the way in which most of the population of England is conceived.

They may decide to stop married relations altogether: years of such behaviour tend, naturally to break up the marriage, and it is obviously useless as a universal solution.

Finally the woman may give up all attempts to prevent a pregnancy beginning and determine instead to stop the baby from being born. All clinics who inquire find out that the general rule at present is that nearly all working-class mothers use their best efforts to stop every pregnancy after the third or fourth.

Why should this unhappy state of things continue? There is no good reason. Anyone who wishes to help to change it has only to get in touch with the National Birth Control Association, which exists to promote birth control facilities for the mothers of the nation.

PROBLEMS BEFORE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Continued from page 1.)

aggravate an already acute condition we have Imperial Preference which is about the only interest the State takes in the development of India commerce.

RURAL PROBLEMS

As for the cottage industries, they are inextricably bound up with the entire life of the village and no effort in this direction can be successful unless all the factors that contribute to make up the rural life are tackled. Stray isolated efforts will hardly ruffle even the surface. The main economic factors that need to be dealt with, if the economic life of the village is to make any appreciable progress are, better tenancy laws, more reasonable forest regulations, relief from rural indebtedness, supply of credit through co-operative and land-mortgage banks, easy and cheap means of transport, general educational facilities drastic reduction in land-tax, better marketing facilities, complete fiscal autonomy etc. These are but a few points that need to be attended to if villages are to rise from those fearful depths of poverty, for they are important parts of an aggregate whole.

SARDA ACT

The passing of the Sarda Act is a meritorious feather in the cap for the Conference but it is bound to remain a dead letter unless the Conference expands itself and gets out of that delicate but close drawing-room atmosphere and gets down to the masses of the country. So will the fate of a resolution on birth-control be. Without the machinery to make them work, legislative Acts remain only pious wishes.

SUPPRESS THE DISEASE.

The absence of medical relief is another crying need of the country, particularly in the rural areas. Malaria alone carries off at the rate of one every minute and yet it is simple and easy enough to be brought under control. It has killed more people in 20 years than plague has in 25 years. The influenza epidemic of 1918 carried off in 9 months 13 million people, 3 millions more than the war had killed in 4 years. The vital index for India is 57 whereas it is 108 for England, 111 for Ireland, 145 for Holland. Many of the social evils are but the result of economic stress or peculiarities of class or caste prestige. Take purdah. The higher the class, the stricter its observance. In fact in South India purdah does not exist except in the royal households or in zamindari families. How closely linked the problem of prostitution, brothels, white slave trade is to the economic condition has been clearly demonstrated by Russia's successful deal in suppressing these diseases by attacking them at their very roots.

ADULT FRANCHISE.

Then there is the cry of adult franchise which the Conference believes is the magic pill for many evils. Modern conditions the world over have demonstrated a different tale bringing much sad disillusionment in its wake. The politics of a country to-day are not guided by the voters, the voters are guided by vested interests which form the most powerful sections in any country. Particularly so would it be in a country like India where the privileges of the franchise are hardly known to the voter."

PREACHINGS OF HISTORY.

Srimati Kamaladevi concluded:—

"The entire life of a country and the nation is influenced by the economic construction of the society. This has reflected itself in the position women have occupied in each country from age to age, as history clearly shows. The greater the grip of vested interests the more imperialistic the general outlook, the more humiliating the position of the women. Whether it be in the early Indian history, in ancient Greek or Byzantium records, this one fact reveals itself. The modern times are no exception. See what place they held in feudalistic society, then under capitalism and now with the coming of Fascism where do they find themselves? Italy and Germany are two examples of what fate is in store for women under Fascism. Contrast this with their rapid emancipation in a country like Russia which is striving to be really democratic not giving the milksop of a vote which carries no real power, but by building up the power of the State on the conscious living masses of the country."

Hindus & Muslims Must Come To Agreement

"Indian Problem Must Be Solved With Will To Peace And Not With Will To Power"

Mr. P. G. Kanekar in the course of an article he contributed to the "Servant of India" under the caption "Communal Concord: its Supreme Need and its Essentials", says:—

No one denies the fact that the grestest weakness in our political struggle is the absence of unity among the different communities, especially between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and the so-called untouchable castes, and the rest of the Hindu community. This weakness can be overcome in two ways: by bringing about a better understanding through constant social efforts and a higher conception of religion, and by arriving at workable pacts by mutual agreement in the political sphere. Both these ways are necessary. The first aims at permanent unity and proceeds more or less along idealistic lines. No doubt it is a practical idealism, but it may take a long, long time to reach the goal. The world is moved more by practical than by idealistic considerations. The progress of political events will not wait on the realisation of political unity; nay, the latter may be indefinitely postponed on account of the complications caused by the former.

On the other hand, a patched-up unity owing its existence to exigencies of situation alone and utterly void of idealism is bound be short-lived, a small quantity of internal combustion being enough to explode it. Thus it is clear that the problem must be attacked from both the sides. We are relying too much, I believe, on our idealistic methods and neglecting the practical side altogether. The patient must be saved from the crisis or the immediate danger which threatens his life. These remedies may not bring about a permanent cure, but it would be sheer folly at such a critical moment to belittle these remedies, vehemently insisting on a permanent cure.

IDEALS VERSUS PRACTICAL POLITICS.

It is high time our leaders turned their attention to a practical solution of the communal problem. To ignore its existence is suicidal; to believe that matters will adjust themselves in course of time is to live in a fool's paradise. The Congress decision on the communal award is a case in point. It may be wise for a national institution to keep aloof from communal squables or to abstain from taking sides. But the institution which claims to represent the nation cannot afford to sit on the fence for a long time without allowing the national cause to be seriously injured through internal conflicts. Howsoever fine our ideals may be, they are nothing but dreams if sought to be realised regardless of practical considerations, regardless of the realities of the situation. That there are suspicion and distrust between certain communities is a patent fact. The suspicion and distrust can never be removed by following an ostrich-like policy. The Swaraj scheme in the Nehru Committee's report was wrecked on the rock of communal mistrust. Pitching the demand to the highest key, i.e., independence, makes the problem no less difficult. Again, the communal problem was allowed to remain unsolved till the Round Table Conference was held and the dirty linen of communal differences was washed in London. The second R. T. C. was attended by Mahatma Gandhi as the sole representative of the Congress The settlement of the Hindu-Muslim differences remained as distant as ever and, in addition, the differences between the Hindus and the depressed classes became acute. Gandhiji was misled by sentiment and undue self-confidence from the path of practical politics in communal matters, with the result that a golden opportunity for presenting a united demand was lost. I do not want to rake up old controversies, but it cannot be forgotten that the failure on the part of our leaders to reach an agreement on communal matters brought us the greatest humiliation and was the main cause of the extremely unsatisfactory nature of the White Paper scheme and the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. No settlement by mutual agreement could have been more unfair to the Hindus than the communal award and an amicable settlement would have paved the way for a united demand.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT

Now the Congress has decided on the rejection of the proposed political 'reforms,' and has appealed to the other political parties in the country to join it in the agitation for rejection. The proposed reforms are in the eyes of the responsible leaders of the Mahomedans and the depressed classes unsatisfactory and also unacceptable to such of them as care to look at them from the national point of view. Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah and Sir Mahomed Iqbal have already given expression to this utter dissatisfaction with the J. P. Committee's report. His Highness the Aga Khan is also dissatisfied. He had taken a leading part in presenting a joint memorandum on behalf of the Indian Delegation for alterations in the White Paper scheme and, since scant attention was given to the memorandum and since, instead of improving the scheme accordingly, it has been made far worse from the Indian standpoint by the J. P. Committee, he cannot afford to be indifferent to the result. Sir Mahomed Iqbal, an extreme communalist as he is, has gone so far in condemning the proposed reforms that he has not only hinted at the desirability of presenting a united front in opposing the reactionary proposals but also signified the willingness of the Mahomedans to join the Hindus for the purpose, provided the latter would agree to the demand of the former. These are welcome gestures from two prominent Mahomedan leaders and it is to be hoped that the Conress and the Hindu Maha Sabha do not fail to take note of them. As regards the other minorities, especially the depressed classes, it may be taken for granted that they too have been greatly disappointed by the reforms scheme as embodied in the White Paper and the J. P. Committee's report. Compared with the differences between the Hindus and the Mahomedans thos between the Hindus and the other minorities are very simple and can be easily settled in a give-and-take spirit.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The Congress wants the constitution of the country's government to be settled by a Constituent Assembly. Since a Constituent Assembly in the real sense of the word is out of the question, I take it that the Congressmen who use the word really mean to say that the constitution is to be framed and presented to the British Government by an All-Parties Conference or Convention consisting of representatives of the people elected on as wide a franchise as possible. Even supposing that no parties are to be recognized for the purpose of convening the so-called Constituent Assembly, in practice that Assembly is bound to be an All-Parties Convention, if it is to be a genuine affair at all. If the elections are boycotted by the Muslims, the depressed classes, the Indian Christians the Sikhs, the Parsees, the Anglo-Indians and other minorities it will only be a Congress show, and the demand that may be made will suffer from the same weakness as is witnessed in the present demand of the Congress. In short, no Constituent Assembly can be convened without there being understanding between the different communities.

Thus it is plain that the communal award has to be replaced by an agreed solution of the communal problem. This is the moment when both the Hindus and the Mahomedans are in such a frame of mind that they may come to an agrement. The same also can be said about the depressed classes and the rest of the Hindus. All are in a more or less chastened mood at the present moment.

TOO MUCH BARGAINING FATAL.

If a proper understanding is to be reached between the Hindus and the Muslims and an agreed solution of the communal problem is to be found, the parties must meet together in a spirit conducive to peace and unity. Too much bargaining and higgling is sure to lead to the breakdown of negotiations, or to the continuance of bickerings afterwards even if some agreement is reached.

Precariousness Dominates Economic Outlook

COTTON PRICES 2 CENTS HIGHER OVER THE YEAR

Absence Of Selling Pressure In Bombay

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Another year is just ending. There is something a little grim in the way these years speed by. When one was very young a year seemed akin to eternity. Nowadays the space between one Christmas and the next seems little more than three broadcast speeches by Mr. Roosevelt, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

Not very much in achievement is to the credit of 1934. Precariousness is still a dominant feature in the economic outlook. International trade is still deliberately handicapped by currency restrictions, quotas and the various other impediments of defensive nationalism. But nations, possibly, are less explosively antagonistic one to the other than a year ago that may be due to a gradual appreciation of the futility of explosiveness. And if politicians of the calibre of Mr. Lloyd George would devote their ability towards something a little more constructive than telling us what they thought about the Generals in the Great War, the world might forget a somewhat unprofitable past and concentrate on the potentialities of a still precarious future.

YEARLY ADVANCE

Cotton over the year is approximately 2 cents higher, due almost entirely to the munificence of a Government which chose 12 cents in the interior as a basic price for this season's crop. That this price was above world parity has been demonstrated by the fact that for more than two months the New York market has rested solidly at or about the loan level.

Cotton continues to drift into the loan and any rise in the market seems at once to bring out selling against Pool certificates. As Reuter's correspondent put it yesterday, the 12 cent loan is checking selling while fears of further selling against Pool certificates discourages buying. The position is one of almost complete stalemate.

Looking ahead, we think that this position of deadlock will remain until spinners are convinced that their only alternatives are to close down or to secure supplies of raw material from America at America's price. Willingness to accept this situation can only come from a rise in the price of the manufactured article sufficient to allow mills to pay the enhanced price for cotton. But should the present position continue long enough we see no alternative other than for mills to buy the cotton first and to hope for the rise in cloth prices later. To our mind, it is only a question of time before the American cotton corner will force the acceptance of its terms.

12 CENT BASIS

Meanwhile, the loan price for next year will depend on whether or not sufficient stocks of Government cotton are taken off the market to warrant a continuance of 12 cents as a basis. At the moment 11 cents looks a more likely figure and we very much doubt whether the tax-free quota for next year under the Bankhead Bill will be less than 12 millions. We see little harm in purchases of the March position in New York but, on the other hand, cannot visualise other than only moderate profits on such purchases.

In Bombay, prices still remain very firm. With crop movement still very much under normal there is an almost complete absence of selling pressure. Shipment demand, on the other hand, has been sufficient to bring offices into the market for contracts against forward shipments as well as hedge lifting against old crop sales.

Additionally, the speculator has had much more encouragement than was necessary to bring him into the market for call options. Considerable lines of these options have been applied and, whereas one or two prominent bazaar accounts are short, the bazaar generally, upcountry and the outside speculator are all long. At the moment, it looks to us as if the short interest is stronger than the long interest. It remains to be seen whether any factor will arise sufficient to impel long liquidation. So long as longs are content to sit, the market is safe enough, but the moment they decide to liquidate the vulnerability of the technical position will become apparent.

GOOD ENQUIRY

Shipment inquiry continued on a fairly good scale from Japan at the beginning of the week but has since tailed off somewhat. Europe is still buying only very moderately but there is an impression here that mills on the Continent are postponing purchases as long as possible and are short of cotton.

The rise in basis has put Lancashire almost entirely out of the market except for Bengals.

Crop movement is still very slow and the basis upcountry is high. Crop estimates are being reduced but in addition to this there is undoubtedly a fair amount of cotton being held back by the growers. We see no reason why the bull fever which has encouraged Bombay to buy should not equally have encouraged the upcountry holder to hold. Meanwhile, there is room for a decline in basis before Bombay contracts look unduly dear.

We do not look for any serious decline in the price of Indian cotton but for the time being feel that the bull side is somewhat overcrowded as an advance in prices would undoubtedly run into considerable selling both on account of long liquidation and against options. Should some of these longs liquidate the market would be very much more healthy and on resultant recessions we would recommend purchases.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Lack Of Confidence

Liverpool, Dec. 5.
By Mail.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

During the last few days trade has fallen away to a certain extent and both spinners and manufacturers are complaining about the small amount of business on offer. There seems to be a lack of confidence in present prices and it is believed that many buyers are holding offers in anticipation of a reaction in the market. An interesting point is that some of the price cutters among manufacturers are now refusing to book for delivery beyond the middle of January, unless they can obtain prices based on the higher wages they will have to pay when the new rates are legalized. Even then it is difficult to see how any legal measure can be taken against firms that have a method of paying their work people in two envelopes, one containing the portion of wages which is retained by the operatives, the other envelope containing the balance of the wages which is handed back to the mill to pay for loan or preference shares. The manufacturers who work on this system state that it is only by these means that they can keep their sheds going at all, and the work people are prepared to accept these conditions rather than be unemployed.

CLOTH.

Lancashire is very interested in the proposed constitutional reform in India and hopes are entertained that something will be done by the Indian Government to reduce the present high tariff on cotton goods from this country.

Calcutta has placed important contracts for white yarn dhooties and has been a buyer of grey dhooties, sarries, prints and light bleaching cloth. More looms are being started up in Blackburn. Results from Karachi have been disappointing, in view of the extensive enquiry that has been dealt with for medium and fine mulls, jaconnets, rainsacks and fancies. The only up-country centres that have shown any interest are Amritsar and Delhi, both of which have made regular purchases of dyed goods and fancies, as well as a few standard white shirtings. Only a scrappy miscellaneous business has been arranged for Bombay and Madras.

Greater activity has been displayed by certain exporters with South American connections. Considerable demand has been experienced for split warp satins, split prints and dyed jeans and casement cloth, and the quantities booked were substantial, but

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Will Meet At Vizag To Discuss About Proposed Change In Creed

BEZWADA (By Mail.)

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, Bezwada, writes:—

The Reception Committee has fixed the Andhra Provincial Conference should commence at 8 a.m. on Dec. 30 at Vizagapatam. The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee will meet the same day at 1 p.m. as the Conference Subjects Committee. Other business includes the expression of opinion on the substitution of "Truthful and Non-violent" for "Peaceful and Legitimate" in the Congress Creed and fixing the strength of the Executive Committee of the new Provincial Congress Committee that assembles at Bezwada on 11th January.—A. P.

producers have had to accept prices which have left them with little or no profit.

The decision of the Australian Government to extend the duty-free period for Lancashire cotton goods from November 15th to December 31st is not regarded as being of much importance, as goods shipped from this country could not reach Australia until the New Year. The fact that the final decision has not yet been reached on the proposed new duties, however, still leaves a hope that Lancashire representations may result in further concessions being received.

YARN

Rayon spinners have reduced the basic price of yarn sold under the legal agreement from 2 1/4 to 2 1/8. This is the basis which has to be added to the price of the current month futures for 16's weft. Competition has been keener than ever recently in this section mainly by spinners of Indian Cotton.

Spinners of Egyptian yarn have had a poor week though there are some reports that prices have been shaded to secure business. Some further heavy weights of medium and fine counts have been sold, but business has been patchy. Modest sales of hosiery yarn have been reported.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Small Business In Gold

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, have issued the following report:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,113,083 on the 28th ultimo, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank of England reported purchases of bar gold to the total of £69,722.

Business in the open market has been on a smaller scale, the amount offered during the week being approximately £800,000. The weaker tendency of sterling in terms of the dollar has been reflected in the higher prices, and about £1,000,000 of gold has been shipped to New York.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
Nov. 29th	139s/6d.	12s/2.16d.
Nov. 30th	139s/8.1/2d.	12s/1.94d.
Dec. 1st	139s/9.1/2d.	12s/1.85d.
Dec. 3rd	140s/2d.	12s/1.46d.
Dec. 4th	140s/6/1/2d.	12s/1.07d.
Dec 5th	140s/11d.	12s/0.69d.
Average	140s/1.25d.	12s/1.53d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 26th November to mid-day on the 3rd December:—

IMPORTS.

	£
France	99,736
Netherlands	8,300
Belgium	38,047
British South Africa	237,178
British India	293,158
Hongkong	40,813
Australia	147,448
New Zealand	7,680
Venezuela	15,531
British Guiana	9,573
Other countries	24,776
	£2,022,240

EXPORTS.

	£
France	50,225
Netherlands	27,939
Belgium	346,300
Switzerland	2,697
U. S. A.	1,082,854
	£1,510,015

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £1,156,000. The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" carries £1,040,000 consigned to London and the s.s. "President Van Buren" £106,000 consigned to New York.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for October 1934 was 58,626 fine ounces, as compared with 58,850 fine ounces for September 1934 and 55,196 fine ounces for October 1933.

SILVER.

The market has remained very steady and during the past week prices showed a variation of only 1/8d.

The Indian Bazaars and speculators continued to give support and buying for America followed the weaker tendency of sterling. China sales were again in evidence and with a few speculative resales, offerings were sufficient to cope with the moderate demand.

Although at the moment buying is not being pressed, there are yet indications of a firm undertone.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 26th November to mid-day on the 3rd December:—

IMPORTS.

	£
China	1,616,067
Hongkong	64,100
British Malaya	240,332
Japan	51,435
Iraq	15,058
New Zealand	3,300
Australia	2,500
Belgium	3,350
France	3,352
Netherlands	2,300
Other countries	3,849
	£2,005,343

EXPORTS.

	£
France	9,284
Sweden	2,100
Norway	2,009
Austria	3,250
Italy	1,067
Channel Islands	1,800
Bermuda	1,900
Other countries	2,129
	£23,539

IN NEW YORK.
(per ounce 999 fine).

Nov. 28th	55.1/4 cents.
Nov. 29th	Holiday
Nov. 30th	55.1/4 "
Dec. 1st	55.1/4 "
Dec. 4th	55.1/8 "

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 29th ultimo to the 5th instant was dol. 4.98.1/2 and the lowest dol. 4.93.1/2.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 1st instant consisted of about 31,200,000 ounces in sycee, £1,146,000. The s.s. "Kaisar-i- ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 32,900,000 ounces in sycee, 280,000,000 dollars and 39,300,000 ounces in bar silver on Statistics for the month of the 24th ultimo.

November last are appended:—

	Bar Silver per oz. std. Cash delivery.	Two months delivery.
Highest price	25.1/4d.	25.3/8d.
Lowest price	23.7/16d.	23.9/16d.
Average	24.2572d.	24.3822d.

BAR GOLD
per oz. fine.

Highest price	139s/10d.
Lowest price	139s/0.1/2d.
Average	139s/5.4d.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES—

Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Undertone excellent. Some holiday liquidation. Think quite probably have good advance led by New York. Bullish.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Dec. 24	
March 1935	12.65
May 1935	12.70
July 1935	12.71
October 1935	12.66
Middling Spot	12.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 24	
December 1934	12.73
January 1935	12.50
March 1935	12.84
Middling Spot	12.85

NEW YORK.

New York Dec 24	
New York 10.55 a.m.—	
January 1935	12.56
March 1935	12.67
May 1935	12.74
New York Noon Call—	
January 1935	12.51
March 1935	12.66
May 1935	12.73

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 24

	10-12 a.m. Quotations	To day's Price
December 1934 ..		6.89
January 1935 ..	6.87	6.86
February 1935 ..		6.85
March 1935	6.85	6.85
April 1935		6.84
May 1935	6.83	6.83
June 1935		6.81
July 1935		6.80
August 1935 ..		6.76
September 1935 ..		6.73
October 1935 ..		6.70
November 1935 ..		6.68
Middling Spot ..		7.18

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec 24

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
December 1934	8.67
January 1935	8.67
March 1935	8.70
May 1935	8.71
July 1935	8.71
October 1935..	8.71
F.G.F Spot	9.08

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec 24

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.76
Fine (Good Staple)	5.71
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.06
O. P. OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.51
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.66
Choice (No. 1 Staple	5.81
BENGAL—	
Good	3.72
Fine	3.82
Superfine	3.92
SCINDE—	
Good	3.82
Fine	3.52
Superfine	4.02

SEEDS.
London, Dec. 24.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton Dec. sellers £9/8/9

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Dec./Jan. sellers £11/10/0.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton Dec./Jan. sellers £11/16/3.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cong't) C.I.F. ton, Dec./Jan. sellers £11/17/6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton Dec./Jan. sellers £10/17/6.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers.

LINSEED OILS.
London, Dec 24

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan. sellers 18/3.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug. sellers 19/3.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Dec. 24.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6-5/16.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Dec. 24.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Jan./Feb sellers 21/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Dec./Jan. sellers 21/9.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Dec./Jan. sellers 23/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Dec 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F.

Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged

Bombay per cwt. "

Karachi per cwt. "

POSITION OF EGYPTIAN COTTON

Erratic And Nervous

Liverpool, Dec. 5

A Liverpool firm writes:—

The tendency in this market has been rather mixed during the past week, the earlier trading revealed a somewhat weaker undertone with erratic and nervous fluctuations operating in Alexandria. At this period the Liverpool and New York markets also exerted a somewhat depressing influence, with the result that at the low point values declined about 20 points from our last circular rates. Since the week-end, however, the position has undergone a distinct change, the second Government crop estimate received here on Monday giving the yield as 1,144,000 cantars against 1,342,000 cantars being taken locally as a "Bull" point, although, apparently, Alexandria had anticipated a lower figure and declined on the publication to react subsequently strongly on good trade support. Part of the recovery was lost yesterday but a later better tone in the American departments and more definite news regarding the curtailment of next year's production in the United States has again bought in more support and, at the time of writing, the level stands at about 5 points lower than that obtaining at the date of our last report. The business transacted has hardly been on the scale of preceding weeks, and on the speculative side operators have been more inclined to take profits than enter into fresh commitments. Trade buying, however, continues to absorb contracts and, with an absence of hedging, the market meets little sustained pressure.

Straddle differences with American continue to hover on the 200 points mark, a position which will probably be maintained for some little time.

Except for old crop qualities which are still in good demand, the trade offtake can at the best be termed only barely satisfactory and some improvement in this direction will have to be recorded to warrant a widening in the abovementioned premium.

As we are unable to foresee any weakening in the technical position of the contract we still consider that distinctly higher prices will be recorded as the season advances and, with this in view, advise purchases of later spring months whenever the market develops an easy tendency.

UPPER CONTRACT

As we write values in this market show a decline of approximately 10 points on the week. Rather quiet conditions have characterised the majority of sessions and business from both trade and speculative sources has been somewhat devoid of any noteworthy features.

The Government's revised crop figures, giving a supply of 4,968,000 cantars as the season's yield, backed up by the heavy export figures to date, confirm ideas that probably more than 60 per cent of the visible supply has already passed, or is in process of passing, into trade channels.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, Dec. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-3/8

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec. 24

Silver—Market quietly steady.

Spot, ...	23-15/16
Forward	24-1/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Dec. 24.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/0-8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London Dec 24.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged,

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 24

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.29-1/2
Amsterdam	7.30-1/4
Brussels	21.10
Madrid	36.10
Milan	57.78
Berne	15.25-1/2
Paris	74.90
Prague	118.06
T. T. London on New York Closing rate ..	4.94-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 24

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	91-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98-3/4
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	91-3/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	110-3/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	108-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	120-7/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	117-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138-1/2
National Bank of India ..	43-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, Dec 24

Copper Brazien	41 1/2
Yellow Metal	34-7 8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	12 1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool	
F.O.B.	228-1/4

Inside A Nazi "Leadership School"

Reuter's Correspondent Relates Impressions Of Experiment For "Living Guarantees Of Germany's Future"

How Germany's young men are being trained in the new National-Socialist philosophy has just been demonstrated to a party of British, American and other foreign visitors who have returned to Berlin from an officially-conducted tour of three of the most admired "Leadership Schools" in the Rhineland.

The "Leadership Schools" are centres to which boys between the ages of about 14 and 18, who have been specially chosen for this honour from the ranks of the Hitler Youth, are sent for short periods of intensive training to fit them to become Nazi leaders and in the words of the official guide to the schools, "the living guarantees of Germany's future."

So far, about 30 of these District Leadership Schools for young men have been set up, and about 18,000 future leaders have passed through them. It is hoped to increase the number of schools to 70 before long.

About 30 special schools also exist for the training of Hitler girl leaders, and it is claimed that some 9,000 young women have already received in these schools training in feminine athletics, domestic subjects and National-Socialist "world-philosophy."

TYPICAL DAY'S PROGRAMME

Here is a typical day's programme at one of these Leadership Schools for boys:—

5-55 a.m. Reveille.
6-00 a.m. Parade for duty.
6-30-7-30 a.m. Washing making beds.
7-35 a.m. Flag parade.
8-8-30 a.m. Coffee.
8-30-9-30 a.m. Map-reading.
9-30-11 a.m. Sport Athletics (Medicine-ball and "tugging".)
11 a.m.-12-15 p.m. Lecture, "Meaning and Purpose of Bodily Exercises."
12-30-1 p.m. Lunch.
1-2 p.m. Rest.
2-3 p.m. Lecture on "Germanic" German history.
3-6 p.m. Sport.
6-6-05 p.m. Flag Parade.
6-05-6-30 p.m. Cleaning and mending.
6-30-6-45 p.m. Shower-baths.
7-15-7-45 p.m. Supper.
7-30-9-30 p.m. "Home-evening."
10-00 p.m. Lights out.

As a substitute for the lecture on "bodily exercise". There may be a lecture on "Weltanschauung" or "philosophy of life," according to Nazi ideals. The afternoon "Sport" item may include the elements of military drill, light calibre rifle-shooting and "air protection" exercises.

The purpose of the lectures on Weltanschauung and "Germanic-German" history are, as the guide states, that the young man shall "learn the value of blood and race and thereby have awakened in him national self-consciousness."

The three schools to which the foreign visitors were conducted were at Mehlem, Horchheim, and Niederwalluf.

At Mehlem they were shown the enrolement book of which every boy is given a copy. On the front page stands the phrase "The German's body belongs to Germany."

Here, too, the visitors were allowed to attend a class in "Germanic" history. The lesson they heard referred to the Peasant's Revolt, the part played by the clergy in keeping the people disunited and how it was not until the coming of Adolf Hitler that complete peasant liberty could be achieved.

In the class-room, as on the parade-ground, much virtue is laid on discipline. Each lesson begins like this:—

Teacher: "Class, Atten—chun! Heil Hitler!"
Class: "Hail Hitler!"
Teacher: "Sit down."

SCHOOL LUNCH.

At Horchheim the visitors sampled a typical school lunch and ate, at long wooden tables:

Sausages,
Potatoes,
Sauerkraut,
Bread.

There was nothing to drink. Beer and smoking are forbidden to the boys for the sake of their health.

Then the afternoon's Sport. Boys in a rough field-grey uniform "fell-in." "dressed from the right," formed fours, wheeled, marched and counter-marched. Later they changed into vests and trunks for physical athletics.

To the visitors the guide explained that the reason the boys were given a certain amount of what might appear to be a somewhat military kind of drill was merely that they should be able to take part in great Nazi rallies in an orderly manner.

Easily the most remarkable feature of these schools, however, is the nightly "home-evening", held after supper in the main hall of the school. The visitors were allowed to attend one of them at Niederwalluf.

These functions are concerned with emphasising National-Socialist "world-philosophy", and increasing love of the Fatherland—and Adolf Hitler. In intensity and fervour, the Niederwalluf "home-evening" resembled less a camp-fire sing-song (from which the idea is derived) than a religious service.

First a marching song—"It is for bread we are fighting....."

ADDRESSES BY TEACHERS AND BOYS.

Then an address by the school leader: On Hitler as a boy. He always had an artistic nature. He lost his father. Then his mother. Alone in a hostile world, he went bravely by himself to Vienna to become a painter.

An address by a junior boy. The Munich Revolt of the Nazis and how it failed.

Questions are hurled suddenly to the listening class—

"What was the consequence of The Leader's imprisonment after the revolt had failed?"

"The consequence was that The Leader was able to find time to write "Mein Kampf, which becams the guide for us all."

Another song—"We are marching, marching, marching....."

Then a reading from the Life of the Leader, by Dr. Dietrich.

Finally an old German folk-song.

Then the leader cries:

"Boys, to your feet!"

Thirty figures rise like soldiers to attention.

"Greet The Leader with three times...."

"Sieg (victory) Heil! Sieg Heil Sieg Heil!"

With flushed and exalted faces, thirty boys between 14 and 18 rush off to dormitories with hard iron beds.—Reuter.

ENORMOUS RISE IN YARN OUTPUT

October Sales Exceed Record Production

London, (By Mail.)

Rayon production and sales both touched new high records last month. October production of yarn and waste came to 9,000,000lb. compared with 7,550,000lb. in September and 8,320,000 lb. in October, 1933. At this figure it is the highest ever reached, but it was exceeded by the October sales of yarn and waste which came to 9,186,776lb., another record.

October is normally a good production month, but this year's results have certainly exceeded sanguine expectations. The following table shows rayon yarn and waste production month by month, this year and last:

Production of Rayon and Waste.

	1934. lb.	1933. lb.
January	8,460,000	5,930,000
February	7,800,000	5,430,000
March	8,420,000	6,640,000
April	7,030,000	5,160,000
May	7,720,000	7,170,000
June	7,080,000	6,680,000
July	8,240,000	7,630,000
August	5,700,000	7,160,000
September	7,550,000	8,100,000
October	9,000,000	8,320,000
Total 10 months	75,500,000	68,420,000

Sales of rayon yarn in October came to 8,826,125lb., compared with 7,360,761lb. in September and 8,299,520lb. in October, 1933. The steady and rapid advance in sales since August has been very remarkable, for though the trend during the corresponding period of last year was also upward the advance was not so swift. While production of yarn and waste shows an advance of over 8,000,000lb. against 1933, yarn sales are up by just under 7,000,000lb. The following table shows the monthly trend of yarn sales:

Rayon Yarn Sales.

	1934. lb.	1933. lb.
January	8,060,264	5,421,451
February	6,922,012	4,895,262
March	7,877,768	6,347,744
April	6,592,921	4,881,005
May	7,187,215	7,027,310
June	6,349,296	6,617,318
July	7,879,830	7,331,911
August	5,872,854	6,886,023
September	7,360,761	7,852,499
October	8,826,125	8,299,520
Total 10 months	72,629,046	65,760,743

The relation between production and der sales of yarn and waste is shown on the table below:

RAYON YARN AND WASTE.
(Ten months to October 31.)

	1934. lb.	1933. lb.
Production	76,300,000	68,420,000
Sales	76,026,223	69,322,428

It is worth noting that sales this year are now nearly at the output level, a healthy sign, though last year the statistical position was even soun-

GENERAL RAIN IN BALUCHISTAN

Fresh Western Disturbance Persists

POONA, Dec. 25.

The fresh western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in Baluchistan. A few light showers have also occurred in East United Provinces.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Quetta, Chaman, Kalat, Pasni and Cawnpore quarter of an inch each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in Baluchistan and will extend in Northwest Frontier Provinces, Kashmir and North Punjab Hills.—A.P.

BROWN BLOD LINSEED MAY 1935 VAIDA

Bombay, Dec. 25.

The Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Ltd.

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	6 8 9
12 noon	6 8 3
2 p.m.	6 8 6
4 p.m.	6 8 6

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

RFGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
J6

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1934

T. U. DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO INDIA BILL

To Negotiate With British Labour And T. U. C.

FEDERATION COUNCIL AUTHORISES PRESIDENT

By one of its resolutions passed on Monday the general council of the Federation of Trade Unions authorised its president Mr. N. M. Joshi and the General Secretary to draft amendments to the Government of India Bill on the lines of the resolutions passed by the Federation and the Council and to negotiate with the British Labour Party and the Trade Union Congress to secure their acceptance by Parliament.

The General Secretary of the National Trades Union Federation writes:—

A meeting of the General Council of the National Trades Union Federation was held in Bombay on December 24, with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the Federation, in the chair.

Fifteen out of 25 members representing 7 out of 8 Trade Groups representing 127,000 membership, attended. Five new Unions with 3,00 membership were affiliated to the Federation.

After filling up the vacancies on the General Council and the Working Committee, the Council recorded the report of the Indian delegation to the Asiatic Labour Congress held at Colombo in May last and the report of work done by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as Indian workers' Delegate at the last International Labour Conference at Geneva. It also approved of Mr. N. M. Joshi's action in suggesting the International Federation of Trade Unions that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta should take his place on the Governing Body of the I.L.O. at its January (1935) meeting so as to enable Mr. Mehta to proceed with the complaint he made against the Government of India with regard to the application of the Geneva Convention on Hours of work to railwaymen.

FOR TRADE UNION UNITY.

The Council appreciated the action of the I.F.T.U. in according to Mr. Joshi's request. It approved of the terms of the agreement entered into informally between some officials of the National Trades Union Federation and All-India Congress Socialist Party regarding the advisability of taking common action on labour matters and decided to command the agreement to the Affiliated Unions and Provincial Committees of the Federation for such action as they deemed fit. It endorsed the view of the Working Committee that the question of Trade Union Unity was still an open one and authorised the Working Committee to consider any proposals that may be made with a view to bring about unity in the trade union movement and report to the General Council. It welcomed the formation of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the Federation and decided to request other provinces to form similar organisations.

RESOLUTIONS.

After passing resolutions (1) protesting against the recent Government orders issued at Dohad against the railway workers, (2) urging the necessity of passing legislation on unemployment and social insurance, (3) appointing a committee to consider the question of planned economy in relation to its application to India and (4) deciding to conduct an enquiry into the results of protection granted to different industries in India and its effect on the workers' standard of life, the Council passed a comprehensive resolution on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report, appointed a committee to draft amendments to the Government of India Bill for acceptance by Parliament through the British Labour Party and elected the Indian Labour Delegation to the 1935 International Labour Conference at Geneva.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting was adjourned 'sine die.'

FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS

The following is the full text of the resolution passed by the General Council of the National Trades Union Federation, a summary of which appeared in the yesterday's issue:—

1. (a) The General Council of the National Trades Union Federation, having carefully examined the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report on Indian Constitutional Reform, considers that the proposals made therein, far from removing the objectionable features of the White Paper Scheme contain many new ones which are either retrograde or reactionary. The Report makes no reference to the goal India has to attain and is a virtual repudiation of the historical announcement of Lord Irwin made on the 1st of November, 1929, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that Dominion Status was implicit in the Declaration of 1917.

"IN DISTRUST"

(b) The Joint Parliamentary Committee's Scheme as a whole is, in the opinion of the General Council, conceived in a spirit of distrust of the Indian people. It neither provides for self-Government nor is it based on democratic principles. The reservation of such subjects as defence, foreign relations and Ecclesiastical department in the hands of the Governor-General, special responsibilities, Ordinance-making and other discretionary powers vested in him and the Governors, the powers given to them to pass Acts on their own responsibility, to take charge of the administration wholly or partly at their discretion and even to suspend the legislatures, the authority given to them to interfere with the business of the legislatures: the establishment of a Reserve Bank independent of the control of the Federal Government and the proposal of a similar organisation for the railways, the commercial, financial and fiscal safeguards including the preferences, both legislative and administrative, many of which have been made more stringent and reactionary than those in the White Paper the safeguards regarding the All-India Services both in the matter of their recruitment and control, all these among others constitute a heavy deduction from self-Government and make responsible Government illusory either at the Centre or in the Provinces.

UNDEMOCRATIC FEATURES

(c) The undemocratic features of the Joint Parliamentary Scheme are many and glaring and render whatever advance the scheme may make towards self-Government absolutely useless from the point of view of the masses. The denial of the right of representation to the subjects of Indian States, the weightage given to the Princes in both the Houses of the Federal Legislature, the establishment of Second Chamber at the Centre and in five of the most important provinces, the formation and enlargement of Sectional and Special electorates for vested interests, the introduction of indirect election to the Federal Lower House, the co-equal powers given to the Federal Upper House even in respect of money bills and the denial of adult franchise these are features which are utterly repugnant to real democracy and therefore unacceptable to the masses and working classes. Moreover, the Report makes no reference to the fundamental rights which are essential for the protection of the interests of the masses and the working classes.

(d) In the proposals dealing with labour, the General Council notes a few changes which are an improvement on the White Paper proposals; but in other respects the position continues to be very unsatisfactory. The representation given to labour in various legislatures is utterly inadequate and falls short even of the representation given to the landed and commercial interests either through special or general constituencies. The Council reiterates the demand that the minimum representation of labour in all the legislatures should be 10 per cent. of the total number of seats. No representation is provided for labour in the Federal Upper House and the Provincial Second Chambers wherever they are proposed to be established. The Council appreciates the transfer of "Health Insurance and Invalidity and Old Age Pensions" from the list of Provincial Subjects to that of the subjects of concurrent jurisdiction. It, however, regrets that "unemployment" which the Joint Parliamentary Committee has newly and rightly introduced in the list of subjects, is included in the Provincial list of subjects. The Council holds that it should be included in the list of subjects of concurrent jurisdiction. It is glad to find that the restriction imposed under the White Paper Scheme that the Federal Legislature cannot pass any legislation on labour subjects having concurrent jurisdiction if it places a financial burden on the provinces, has been removed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. In the opinion of the Council, the obligation to obtain the previous sanction of the Governor-General for the passing of legislation by the Federal legislature in which the Federal Government is empowered to issue instruction to the Provincial Governments in the matter of administration of the labour subjects of concurrent jurisdiction, is unnecessary. The Council further notes that the substitution of the words "exclusively provincial" in the place of "non-federal" has made more explicit the position of the Federal Government in the matter of accepting International obligation and will enable the Federal Government to enter into international agreements on subjects of concurrent jurisdiction. In the case of international agreements on exclusively provincial subjects, the Council suggests that the Federal Government should be empowered to negotiate such agreements by obtaining the consent of the majority of the Federating Units.

NO HOPE FOR MASSES

(e) Having regard to the serious and fundamental defects some of which have been pointed out in the foregoing paragraphs, the General Council is of considered opinion that the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Scheme holds out no prospect of the Indian masses and working classes ever securing an adequate and effective voice and control in the legislatures and administration of the country and is, therefore, unacceptable to them. The Council reiterates the view of this Federation that no constitution will meet the requirements of the Indian masses and the working classes or satisfy their legitimate aspirations or allay the present political and economic discontent —which is not designed to endow India with a status of a self-governing country based on democratic constitution.

2. The General Council places on record its appreciation of the efforts made by Major Attles, M.P., and his other Labour Colleagues on the Joint Parliamentary Committee in securing modifications of the majority proposals of the Committee and offers them its sincere thanks for their Minority Report which, in its opinion, is a distinct improvement on the unsatisfactory and undemocratic character of the majority scheme. The Council trusts that the British Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress will assist this Federation in securing the necessary modifications of the Scheme.

NEGOTIATE WITH BRITISH LABOUR

3. The General Council authorises the President, Mr. N. M. Joshi and the General Secretary to draft amendments to the Government of India Bill on the lines of the resolutions passed by the Federation and the Council and to negotiate with the British Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress to secure their acceptance by Parliament. The Council welcomes the opportunity of the President proceeding to Geneva to attend the meeting of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. in January, 1935, and requests him that during his stay in Europe he should negotiate with the Labour Movement in Great Britain for securing the adoption by Parliament of the amendments suggested by the Federation.

KILLED FOR GETTING ORNAMENTS

Culprit Gets Transportation For Life For Woman's Murder

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 25.

For committing the murder of a defenceless and innocent midwife, for the sake of a few ornaments, Ramgulam, a Dhimar of Mandla, who was arrested and committed to the Sessions, ha been sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge at Mandla.

According to the prosecution story, the accused, on the day of the incident, called at the place of Sundaria, the deceased midwife, and taking her on a pretext that her services were requisitioned at another village, done her to death by lathi blows and, after robbing her of her ornaments, threw the dead body in a nulla and then cleared himself away.

The body of the murdered woman was found the following day by her relatives and the accused was arrested by the police when he was trying to sell the ornaments.—United Press.

REFORMING DISCHARGED PRISONER

Sympathetic Treatment By Fellow Citizens Will Make Him Useful Being

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 25.

Amidst a large and a distinguished gathering of the elite of the town, Prof. Barkat Ram Kalia, Honorary Organising Secretary of the All-India Prisoners' Aid Society, Lahore, delivered a very interesting lecture on the subject as to how to prevent the discharged prisoners from committing further crimes.

The speaker, in the course of his interesting speech, dwelt exhaustively of his wide experiences and related the harrowing tales of his visits to the Jails and the condition of the prisoners he saw there.

Concluding, the speaker said that if a discharged prisoner is given a chance and sympathetic treatment by his fellow citizens, he can certainly become a respectable and useful citizen. With these views in end the speaker felt a necessity of establishing a branch of his Society at Jubbulpore and appealed the audience to join him in this humanitarian work.—United Press.

KIDNAPPING SCARE IN BHOPAL

Parents Anxious For Safety Of Their Children

BHOPAL, Dec. 25.

Due to the alleged kidnapping scare of children, considerable panic is prevailing here.

A three-year-old child while playing the other day in front of his house, is reported to have been kidnapped. A report by the anxious parents of the missing child was made to the police and as a result of investigations, the child was found lying, the following morning, in a ditch some four miles out of the town. The ornaments of the child which he had on his person were all removed by the unknown culprit who is still at large.—United Press

CURING DISEASES BY SUN'S RAYS

Doctors' Conference Held At Jamnagar

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, Dec. 25.

To explain the use and utility of Solarium, Dr. Mehta, the Chief Medical Officer, Nawanagar State, invited the doctors of Kathiawar in a Conference which was held on the 23rd instant, at Jamnagar.

H. H. the Jam Saheb formally opened the Conference. Dr. Mehta read an instructive essay on the "Treatment and Cure of Diseases through the rays of the Sun".

Dr. Wilkinson, who has accompanied Raj Kumar Shree Dulipsinhjibhai from Europe, narrated his experiences in tuberculosis.

About 70 Doctors from outside Jamnagar, and all medical practitioners of the State attended the Conference which was the first of its kind in Kathiawar. Dr. Mazumdar, the Chief Medical Officer of the Junagad State presiding.

SERVANT MURDERED ON WAY TO BANK

Culprit Cashes Cheque And Disappears

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 25

It is reported that an old family servant of Mrs. Jones, residing at Bhimtal, was murdered and robbed on her way to the Nainital Bank with a cheque for Rs. 300.

The cheque was cashed by the culorit who has disappeared.

The corpse of the servant has been found.—A.P.

PRINTING INK FROM WASTE RUBBER

Australian's Experiments Prove Fruitful

COLOMBO, Dec. 24.

Mr. Lincoln C. Neale, an Australian, has discovered a method by which printing ink could be made from waste rubber and old motor tyres.

Interviewed, Mr. W. A. Butler, the business manager of the inventor, who passed through Colombo said that Mr. Neale had been experimenting with the idea for a long time before he was able to evolve a perfectly satisfactory printing ink from old rubber tyres and waste rubber, and the ink, he had finally produced had proved a commercial rival to the better known grades of printing ink. He said a ton of old motor tyres would produce a ton of printing ink of very superior quality.

Mr. Neale has now floated, a company to manufacture this ink, and his business manager is now on his way to London, where he is having certain matters to attend, regarding the business side of the new ink-producing process.—United Press.

INDO-CEYLON TELEPHONE LINK

COLOMBO, Dec. 25

The Indo-Ceylon telephone link which will ultimately give Ceylon wireless telephonic communication with England, unless a last minute hitch occurs, will be inaugurated on January 1.

It is understood that the work is now almost complete, and the finishing touches are being given.—United Press.

HUGE SKELETON FOUND IN ALLAHABAD

A Species Of Pre-Historic Times

Larger Than Ordinary Elephant With Tusks About 12 Ft. Long, & Lived Over Lakh Of Years Ago!

ALLAHABAD, December 25.

The skeleton of a huge pre-historic animal was reported in the newspapers, to have been discovered in the Daiya Estate in the district of Allahabad.

A party of geologists from the Benares Hindu University, consisting of Messrs. Raj Nath, K. P. Rode, D. K. Chakravarti and M. P. Naithani proceeded to the spot for investigation.

The skeleton was found in the bed of a streamlet known as the Tudiari Nala. The spot is about half-a-mile to the south-east of Moorlipur, a small village in the Daiya Estate.

A part of the skeleton lay exposed in a Kankar bed at the bottom of the streamlet. It was first seen by some cowboys, through whom the news spread to the neighbouring villages.

This was brought to the notice of Raja Bhagawati Prasad Singhji, of Daiya, when he happened to go there on business. Realising the importance of the find, he engaged some people for excavation.

PARTS MISSING.

According to the Geologists the fossil animal was found to lie on its back, the head and fore-limbs pointing upstream and the hind-limbs downstream. Parts of the limbs were missing. The tusks were not in organic connection with the head.

The skeleton had to be dug out in pieces. Some parts were destroyed in the operation, owing to the bad nature of its preservation. It was removed to Moorlipur and placed near the Estate Office there.

The Raja Saheb, it is understood, has now presented the fossil skeleton to the Geological Museum of the Benares Hindu University for scientific study and preservation.

TALLER THAN ELEPHANT.

The animal was a fully-grown male elephant, considerably taller than the living species and had tusks about 12 feet long.

It is supposed to have belonged to a race which lived over a lakh of years ago, and subsequently became extinct.

Further investigations are being carried on at the Benares Hindu University by Mr. D. K. Chakravarti, a Specialist in Mammalian Palaeontology.——A. P.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Alleged Attempt To Murder Mrs. Evans

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 25.

Remarking that from all accounts, facts and circumstances of the case that a "prima facie" case was established and that the accused committed a murderous assault on Mrs. Evans and is liable for attempt to murder, Mr. S. N. Hasan, City Magistrate, Jubbulpore, charged S. C. Lazarus, an Indian Christian, for that offence and committed him to stand his trial in the Court of Sessions.

It may be recalled that on November 23, at about 10 a.m. Mrs. Evans, wife of Senior Military Assistant Surgeon Evans, was out shopping and while engaged in signing a debit note in the shop of Bidichand, the accused is said to have suddenly come up and struck her a blow with a chopper, the stroke falling on her hat and knocking it down, a second blow followed, which fell on the back of her neck and had the chopper not turned downwards in the wound, as remarked by Major Mackinnon I. M. S., the blow would have proved fatal as the main artery of the neck would have been cut.—United Press.

WAGE-CUT NOTICE

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 25.

A resolution about a ten per cent wage-cut, passed by the local Millowners' Association, has been put up on the notice boards of all mills, except about a dozen which, it is understood are not going to do so.

The Madhubhai Mill whose old operatives had gone on strike made one more attempt to work with new men to-day. The old strikers are picketing the millgate, and the police are patrolling the area.—A.P.

A. I. C. C. ELECTIONS

Filling Gap Of Transitional Period

PATNA, Dec. 24.

At the first meeting of the Working Committee of Behar Provincial Congress Committee held here yesterday in the Sadaquat Ashram, Digha Ghat, arrangements were made for effecting the Transitional Period Elections of A. I. C. C., the Provincial Committee and the office-bearers of the latter.

The Provincial Rules Draft Committee reported the progress made by them, and Babu Ganga Saran Singh, convener, was asked to complete the draft by January 30 next in the light of the revised All-India Constitution at an early date, for circulation among the members of the Provincial Committee.

The principle for the single transferable method of election to the Congress organisations was laid down mainly on the lines indicated in the Legislative Assembly voting rules.

The next meeting of the Working Committee of Behar Provincial Congress Committee will be held on January 10 next for election of members to the A. I. C. C. and reconstruction of the B. P. C. C.—United Press.

Kayastha Pathsala Elections

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 25.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed this morning when the result of the election to Kayastha Pathsala, an important local institution belonging to the Kayastha community, was announced by Mr. Justice Varma of Patna High Court, the Returning Officer.

Mr. Kamla Kant Verma, Advocate, was declared elected President, securing 264 votes as against 231 of his rival Mr. Harnandan Prasad, Advocate.

This election had aroused the keenest contest, and trustees of the Pathsala from all over the country came to cast their votes, including Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha and Mr. Srivastava of Lucknow.—United Press.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.